CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay and Poona.

# The Bombay Chronicle.

CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Fort, Bombay and Poona.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL: X. NO. 31 BOMBAY MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1922. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

## P. & O.
AND
## BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. & O. SAILING TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. 1922 | Steamer. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 4th Feb. | EGYPT* | 7,941 |
| 11th " | DELTA | 8,097 |
| 18th " | MACEDONIA | 10,512 |
| 25th " | MOREA | 10,890 |
| 4th March | MALWA X | 10,941 |
| 11th " | KARMALA | 8,983 |
| 18th " | KAISAR-I-HIND | 11,430 |
| 25th " | CHINA | 7,952 |
| 1st April | NARKUNDA X | 16,118 |
| 8th " | CALEDONIA | 7,572 |
| 15th " | EGYPT | 7,941 |
| 22nd " | MACEDONIA | 10,512 |
| 29th " | MANTUA X | 10,902 |
| 6th May | MOREA | 10,890 |
| 13th " | ASSAYE | 7,346 |
| 20th " | KAISAR-I-HIND | 11,430 |
| 27th " | NALDERA X | 15,825 |

"MALWA" "NARKUNDA" "MANTUA" "NALDERA" — Through steamers from Australia

"EGYPT" Through steamer from China

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

| Date. | Steamer. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1922 | | |
| 2 Feb. | MADURA | 8,600 |
| 9 Feb. | DOMALA | 8,200 |
| 23 Feb. | HATIPARA * | 8,182 |
| 9 Mar. | MANDALA | 8,246 |
| 23 Mar. | NEVASA | 9,078 |
| 6 April | MANORA | 7,888 |
| " " | MASHOBRA | 8,283 |
| 4 May | MANELA | 803 |
| 18 " | | |

* DOES not carry passengers.

SAILING FOR CHINA

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 17th Feb. | SICILIA | Calls at Colombo Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai |

SAILING TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

| Date 1922 | Steamer | |
|---|---|---|
| 24th Feb. | Mantua | Call at Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney. |
| 24th March | Naldera | |
| 5th May | Malwa | |

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

| Date about | Steamer | Remarks |
|---|---|---|
| 3 Feb. | LINGA | Karachi direct. |
| 6 Feb. | LHASA | Karachi Coasting. |
| 7 Feb. | VARSOVA | Busreh direct. |
| 8 Feb. | TAROBA | E. & S. Africa. |
| 9 Feb. | BARDRA | K. & P. Gulf |

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINON MACKENZIE and CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 168.
Telephone No. 1880.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alps Maru | T. Inoue | 5th Feb. | 12th Feb. |
| Java Maru | J. Kojima | 11th Feb. | 23rd Feb. |
| Malay Maru | Y. Saito | 1st Mar. | 13th Mar. |
| Indus Maru | T. Nishimura | 15th Mar. | 27th Mar. |

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

| Steamer | Captain | Tons | Arrival | Departure |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| HakushikaMaru | T. Isonaka | 8151 | 13th Jan | 5th Feb |
| Tamba Maru | I. Aeshima | 5245 | 25th Jan | 9th Feb |
| Bengal Maru | N. Yokota | 8398 | 3th Feb. | 13th Feb |
| *Hokodate Maru | C. Hideshima | | 10th Feb | 11th Feb |
| Wakasa Maru | B. Tsuda | 8127 | 19th Feb | 3rd March |
| Tokushima Maru | J. Shibutaml | 8968 | 2nd Mar | 17th Mar |
| TsurugaMaru | Y Masuzumi | 6988 | 13th Mar | 26Mar |

*This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.

For feight and passage apply to
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.
Marsby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

(Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.)

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL. Rs.
225,000 shares of Rs. 500 each ... 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 30th June, 1921.
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, Fully Paid ... 3,75,00,000
138,946 shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125 paid ... 1,73,68,250
Rs. 5,47,68,250
RESERVE FUND as on 30th June, 1921 ... 3,81,21,400
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 30th June, 1921 ... 5,18,04,750

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Mr. N. M. MURRAY, (Offg.)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Manager.

BRANCHES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Agra | Jalpaiguri |
| Ahmedabad | Jubbulpore |
| Ahmedabad City | Karachi |
| Akola | Lahore |
| Akyab | Larkana. |
| Allahabad | Lucknow |
| Alleppy | Lyallpur |
| Amraoti | Madras (Mount Road) |
| Bangalore | Madura |
| Bassein | Mandalay |
| Bellary | Mangalore |
| Benares | Masulipatam |
| Berhampore | Mooltan |
| Beswada | Moulmein |
| Bombay (Byculla) | Nagpore |
| Bombay (Mandvi) | Narayangunge |
| Bombay (Sandhurst Rd) | Nowapatam |
| Broach | Ootcamund |
| Calcutta (Clive Street) | Palacole (Sub-cutta-tion to Cocanada) |
| Calcutta (Harrison Rd) | |
| Calcutta (Park Street) | Parna |
| Calicut | Peshawar |
| Cawnpore | Poona |
| Chandpore (Pay Office) | Quetta |
| Chittagong | Rajamundry |
| Cocanada (Out-station: Narsapur) | Rajkot (Kathiawar) |
| | Rangoon |
| Cochin | Rawalpindi |
| Coimbatore | Salem |
| Colombo | Secunderabad |
| Cuttack | Serajgunge (Pay Office) |
| Dacca | Simla |
| Delhi | Sholapur |
| Erode | Sukkur |
| Guntur | Surat |
| Hyderabad (Deccan) (Sub-Agency: Parbhani) | Tellicherry |
| | Trichinopoly |
| Hyderabad (Sind) | Trivandrum |
| Hubli. | Tuticorin |
| Indore | Vizianagram |
| Jalgaon (East Khandesh) | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.
A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates. Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SODANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... 6,25,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... 4,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... 39,96,655

DIRECTORS.
1. Sheth Mangaldas G. Parekh, (Chairman).
2. Sheth Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.,
3. Sheth Chamanlal G. Parekh.
4. Sheth Hormusji Manekji Mehta.
5. Sheth Surji Vallabhdas.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Sheth Jeshingbhai Ujamshibhai.
8. Sheth Manubhai Rangildas.
9. Sheth Jivanlal Girdharlal.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
BRANCHES.
Bombay Branch and Local Sub-Branches—Manek Chowk and Station Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 3 per cent per annum from January to June and at 2½ per cent from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.
DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.
LOANS and Cash Credits are granted on approved securities.
For further informations and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager, Bombay Branch, No. 50/52, Churchgate Street, Fort.
GIRDHARDAS & SONS.
Managing Agents.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amara. | Bombay. |
| Baghdad. | Calcutta. |
| Bahrein. | Colombo. |
| Basrah | Hillah. |
| Basrah City. | Mosul. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital ..... | £2,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital ..... | £ 999,500 |
| Reserved Fund ..... | £ 288,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders | £1,005,000 |

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K. B. E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.,
Emile Francqui, Esq.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.,

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

| | | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | Authorised ..... | 50,00,000 0 0 |
| Capital | Issued ..... | 50,00,000 0 0 |
| Capital | Subscribed ..... | 50,00,000 0 0 |
| Capital | Paid-up ..... | 20,12,501 15 2 |
| Reserve | Funds ..... | 15,80,351 15 10 |

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hyderabad | Montagomery |
| Bombay | (Sindh) | Peshawar City |
| Cawnpore | Jullundur | Patiala |
| Calcutta | Jammu | Quetta |
| Delhi | Jhelum City | Rawalpindi |
| D. I. Khan | Karachi | Rahon |
| Ferozepore | Kasur | Sargodha |
| Gujranwalla | Lahore City | Sialkot |
| Gojra | Lyallpur | Srinagar |
| Hapur | Ludhiana | Umballa City |
| Hoshiarpur | Multan City | Umballa Cant |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5, received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

IF
YOU WANT A
POLICY
FREE OF VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS FROM A COMPANY,
Who deals with claims.
PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE
RBITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.
FIRE MARINE.
MOTOR & ACCIDENT INSURANCES.
A. V. KEITH. Manager Accident Dept., GEO. BROWN. General Manager.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Indian Concern with Indian capital under Indian management. Attractive plans. Low rates. Perfect security. Speedy settlement of claims.
For particulars apply to
HEAD OFFICE.

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD INSURE.
IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE CO. LTD.
Head Office:
6 Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.
CHAIRMAN.
Maharaj Kumar Victor N. Narayan of Cooch Behar.
Because,
No Company combines so many advantages.
It is a purely Indian Company.
Under Expert and most efficient management.
It guarantees positive protection.
Cheapest Rates of Premium.
Premiums payable by small instalments.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up values.
Policies are automatically protected from forfeiture.
It grants Liberal loans.
For particulars apply to the HEAD OFFICE or to LOCAL SECRETARY, 46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C11886

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.
24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR.
WANTED
WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Re. 2 and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Terms on application.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD
HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India. Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE and CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and S
991, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LTD.
SHILOTRI BANK BUILDING
TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.
The Girgaum Branch of this Bank will remain open (besides the usual hours) every day except on Holidays between the hours of 8-30—9-30 A.M. S. T. This facility is given to our constituents, specially to enable them to ascertain the fate of cheques, on other Banks in the City, deposited by them, with us for Collection. However, petty payments and receipts of other cash items, will be allowed during this hour.
SAVINGS BANK 5% P. A. CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% P. A.
YESHWANT ANNA KUNTE.
Director, Girgaum, Branch.

REMEMBER
"Inkotine Inks"
Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.
Brightness Permanency
NON-corrosiveness
Guaranteed
G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 4.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7 Clive St. Calcutta.
NATIONAL INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
MARTIN & CO.,
Managing Agents
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS.
Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road,
Hyderabad (Deccan.)
C. N. MADHAVA ROW.
Acting Branch Secretary.
Lipton's Building,
33 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH
Resident Manager
Calcutta.
WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENST

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
12, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.
Secretaries and Managers.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... F. 80,000,000 £6,666,666
RESERVE FUND ... F. 50,139,249 £4,928,270
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bandjermasin, | Pekalongan. |
| Bandoeng, | Pontianak |
| Cheribon, | Semarang |
| Djember, | Soerabaija |
| Djocja, | Solo |
| Kota Radja, | Telping Tinggi (Delhi) |
| Langsa | Tegal |
| Macassar | Telok Betong |
| Medan | Tjilatjap |
| Padang | Weltevreden |
| Palembang | |

STRAIT'S SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN.—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest showed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Bombay Office:—Hornby House, Hornby Road.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agents.

HOTELS.

PROSPECT HOTEL.
PANCHGANI.
Opened under entire new management of Western principles. Bracing climate excellent cuisine, and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book rooms sharp. Season commencing October.
Telg. "Lodge." Tel. No. 2715

SHRI NARSINHA HINDU LODGE,
AT THEIR NEW PREMISES.
VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING.
LOHAR CHAWL.
Decent Boarding and Lodging accommodation for High-Class Hindus. Special arrangements for Families, Rajas, Maharajas and other Nobilities.
MODERATE CHARGES.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
at which to put up is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 111.

## AUCTION SALE.

### MESSRS. VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
Apollo Street, Fort.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY SET WITH FINE BRILLIANT DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, RUBIES, ETC.
GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE JEWELLERS, INVESTORS AND BUYERS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Captain & Vaidya, Solicitor of Mortgagee and on account and risk of Messrs. C. Kuberdas and Co., Messrs. VORA and CO., will sell the undermentioned very valuable jewellery by the Public Auction at their Auction room at Apollo Street, Fort, on MONDAY, 6th February at 2-30 (S. T.), jewellery, such as necklaces, bracelets, rings, earrings, pandants, set in white brilliant diamonds deep coloured emeralds rubies etc., pearl necklaces bangles, etc., etc. The jewellery is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the jewellery should be taken delivery within two days.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 6th February, 1922.

### MESSRS J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
30, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 4662.

AUCTION SALE OF 11 CASES WOOLLEN MELTON AND 3 BALES BLACK WOOLLEN SERGE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of February, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser R. J. Narangee, of Chowk, Mulji Jetha Market.

11 cases woollen Melton (English make) each 12 to 14 pieces 54" x 45/50 yards.
3 bales black woollen serge, (English) 17 pieces in all, 54" x 40/50 yards.

The said goods are lying in the Port Trust warehouses and will be sold on delivery orders.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within three days.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT PAREL ROAD, BHENDI BAZAR.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Govindji Kuberdas, the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 30th day of December, 1920 and made between Govindji Kuberdas of the one part and Mahomedbhai I. M. Rowji of the other part, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 (S.T.) on THURSDAY, the 9th day of February, 1922, at the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Parel Road, Bhendi Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 224 (two hundred and twenty-four) square yards and eighth-ninth of a square yard or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 66, New No. 7384, Old Survey No. 1556, New Survey No. 1025 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Parel Road, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the property of Jamnadas Jekisondas and on or towards the North by the Sweepers Passage and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 8033 and Street Nos. 188-192.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, attorneys for the Mortgagees at the office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CHEMISTS, BANKERS, OFFICE OWNERS AND MERCHANTS TO SECURE SHOP ON PROMINENT BUSINESS LOCALITY.

AUCTION SALE OF ENTIRE STOCK IN TRADE, FURNITURE GOODWILL AND RIGHT OF TENANCY OF WELL-KNOWN CASH CHEMISTS OF HORNBY ROAD, FORT

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by public auction in one lot on FRIDAY, the 10th day of February, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the corner of Ravelin Street, on Hornby Road, Fort by order of Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Proprietor of the concern known as cash Chemists and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser:—

Entire stock in trade of the shop of Cash Chemists, concern comprising patent medicines, drugs, etc., as also substantial made to order shop furniture, Cash Register, Multigraph, goodwill, together with the right of tenancy.

The above concern is open to inspection and affords a rare opportunity to Chemists, Office owners and merchants to open new business.

Private offers will be entertained before the day of the sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Vachha & Co., attorneys for the owner at their office at 227 Hornby Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th February, 1922.

### MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(31, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE GLAZED TILES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on TUESDAY, 7th February, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms the following.

By order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. M. M. Kopti & Co.

Ex. s.s. "Clan Mackenzie."

24 casks each 500 white Glazed Tiles 6" x 6" 3/8". Pilkingtons make.

At 3-30 p.m.

Ex. s.s. "Warfield."

50 cases each 250 White Glazed Tiles 6" x 6" x 3/8" Belgian make.

Goods to be taken as they are.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the buyers and the balance shall be paid and the goods taken delivery of within four day from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th Feb.

### MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES COTTON

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell, by Public Auction on MONDAY, 6th February 1922 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) near Fort Press Arthur Bunder Colaba, on order of Insurance office concerned, the following goods, damaged by fire.

25 Bales.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

## AUCTION SALE.

### BENNETT & CO.

130 Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE AND VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHETWADY MAIN ROAD AT THE JUNCTIONNS OF KHETWADY BACK ROAD AND KHETWADY 9TH LANE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 868 of 1921 (Abdul Husein vs. Salebhai) and pursuant to the directions of the High Court of Bombay, Dated 16th January, 1922, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 6th February at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction in the premises the following very valuable landed property.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure, situate at Khetwady Main Road, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and stables standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 1,771 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1984, New No. 9112, Old Survey No. 820, New Survey No. 5489, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2002, Street No. 12-16, Khetwady 9th Lane, Ward No. 2003 (1), Street No. 1, Khetwady 9th Lane, and Ward No. 2-3 (2), Street No. 18, Khetwady 9th Lane, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by Khetwady Back Road, on or towards the South by the property of Alfred Stace Dyer and Helena Stace Dyer, on or towards the West partly by the property of Jaiji, daughter of Merwanji Bomanji Wadia, and partly by the property of Gopi Kissan Radha Kissan and on or towards the East by the Khetwady 9th Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KANDAWADI LANE NEAR GIRGAUM.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on Thursday the 16th instant at 5 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises under instructions from Mr. Froz Faredoon, Daboo the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bai Gungabai widow of Kashinath Moroba Mantri the undermentioned property under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an Indenture of mortgage dated the 5th day of March, 1921, and made between the said Bai Gungabai widow of Kashinath Morobo Mantri of the first part, Vasontrao Kashinath Mantri and Yeshwantrao Kashinath Mantri of the second part and Peroze Faredoon Daboo of the third part.

All that piece or parcel of land of pension and Tax tenure containing by admeasurement 130 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under C No. 20 New No. 13/136 Old Survey No. 550 and New Survey No. 3/7745 together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 860 and Street No. 1 and all which premises are situate at and on the Northern side of Kandawadi Lane at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the passage of the Oart called Nigdowree on or towards the East by the passage of the Oart called Nigdowree on or towards the West by the property of Bala Mungesh Wagh on or towards the North by the property of Paulo Antanio Francisco Fereira and on or towards the South by the Kondawadi Lane and were formerly and now in the occupation of the mortgagor and her tenants.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Lam Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT ARTHUR ROAD.

Under instructions from the Attorneys of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Ganoo Ratnoo and others Messrs. BENNET and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 17th day of February, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property pursuant to the Power of Sale vested in the Transferee of the Mortgage under an Indenture of mortgage and transfer of mortgage, dated respectively the 18th day of August, 1908, and 16th day of August, 1911.

ALL that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the newly built messuages or dwelling house standing there on situate on the Western side of Arthur Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and admeasuring 353 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 767 and bounded on the East by the said Arthur Road, on the West by the property of Rattansey, on the South by the property of Baloo Mia Mohidin and towards the West by the property of Ratansey and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the Mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned or to the Mortgagees Attorneys, Messrs. Mehta Loljee and Co., at their Office Nos. 12-16, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 6th February, 1922.

### MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway Deals

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 61 TONS RANGOON TEAK SQUARES.

On FRIDAY, the 10th February, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Sewree Bunder, by order of Seth Hiralal Badrinarayan and on account and at the risk of Seth Esoofally Mahomedally:—

About 61 tons Rangoon Teak Squares, Mark MS.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 200 TONS MOULMEIN SELECTED TEAK SQUARES.

On FRIDAY, the 10th February, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Sewree Bunder, by order of Seth Hiralal Badrinarayan and on account and at the risk of the consti tuents:—

About 200 tons Moulmein Selected Teak Squares above 15 feet.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 20th and TUESDAY, the 21st instant both days at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of one piano, one iron tank big, one iron safe, bales of cotton piecegoods, bales of cotton and silk twist, pugrees, bags of sealing wax, 10 bags of hemp seeds, alluminium, brass and copperware, cases of patent medicines (English and Indian), state pencils, looking glasses, brass cooking stoves, wooden fan blades, red and black dye, glass globes, stationery, weighing scales (brass), glass jars, chairs trunks and boxes, old clothing, shoes, boots and umbrellas, provisions, grain and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th February, 1922.

## AUCTION SALE.

### MESSRS MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
5, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE OF DECENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, SLIDING DINING TABLE SIDEBOARD, CHESTERFIELD'S VERY RICH PLATEDWARE, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY CARPETS, ETC., ETC.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th February, 1922, at 56, Wodenouse Road, Colaba opposite Station at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture, comprising of sliding dining table, sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiters, tea tables, handsome silver show gramophone and gramophone stand, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs to match, carved table, tea tables, low arm chairs, ladies' fancy writing tables, hatstands, card tables, blackwood Indian carved furniture, carpets, bedroom furniture, mirror almirahs, teakwood, clothe and gown presses, dressing tables, marble top wash tables and toilet set, and revolving chairs, roll top tables glassware, crockery, cutlery, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property in use of J. B. Garibaldi, Esq., of Bombay Port Trust.

Catalogues will be published and the property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th February, 1922.

### CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 441.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, TYPEWRITERS, SEWING MACHINE, CHINA VAZES, LAMPS, SADDLES, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 6th day of February 1922, at 2-30 p.m. at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and Office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirro doors cabinets, writing tables, teapoys, sideboard cupboards, book stands, Chesterfield sofas, etc., etc.

Type Writers, Sewing Machine and Sundries.

One gentleman's saddles. Volumes of Shakespeare, Scotts, and Dickon's Works, China vazes, etc.

By order of the office concerned.
Crockery, glassware, lamps, etc.
By order of the Insurance Co., concerned 27 pieces colour Brockets.
By order of Sha Harkisandas Gulabchand and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Thacker Moolji Jadavji.
1 bale, 390 lbs., 109 pieces colour soosi.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th Feb., 1922.

### GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 43, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone, No. 4997.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL GIN STORE SUPPLIERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 84 DOZ. REEDS, 10 DOZ. HEEDS, 7 PCS. SIZING FLANNEL AND 19 PKTS., WARDER PINS.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 6th February, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI and CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order Mr. Girdharlal Bapulal Lakhya receiver appointed by Ahmedabad add. first-class Sub-Judges Court in suit No. 136 of 1921.

84 Doz. Reeds counts 36-40-42-44.
10 Doz. heeds counts 48 and 52.
7 pcs. sizing flannel Qanus Canyon.
Thomas Hardman 66-68-72 Inc. Plain.
19 Pkts. Warper pins.

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

The above is on view at the office of Messrs. Purshotamdas Popatlal and Co., at No. 8, Desai Lane, Fort.

AUCTION SALE AT BRUCE LANE, No. 8 NEAR MERCHANT BANK, FORT.

Auction sale of black wood highly polished plus lined suits, drawing room, suits, almyrah, glass door cup boards, office writing tables, revolving chairs, arm and armless chairs, wooden cot, fancy teapoys, Galichas, records, sweet sounding, Phonographs, towel stand, etc.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th February, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. Gandhi and Co. will sell by public auction at the above mentioned place (where goods are arranged for sale) furniture of a private gentleman including specially made to order black wood, suits, silk tapestry lined drawing room suits, marble top table, side board cabinet, hat stand, wooden cot glass door cup board, office writing table, arm and armless chairs, fancy teapoys, leather lined sofas, dumb waiter, side teapoys, towel stand, chest of drawer, reeling sofa hat stand, Phonograph, records, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI and CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th Feb., 1922.


**BLUNT RAZORS** Resharpened bright and keen as New. As. 8 each. New handles fitted Re. 1-0-0 each Kropp Razors Rs. 5-8. Wilkinson Crown and W. Rasor Rs. 5-8 All above Post Free. New Razors, Safety and Ordinary Blades, etc., stocked. Surgical Instruments Repaired.
MATHEWS & Co., 28 Medows Street, op Carnaglia BOMBAY

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
THE
**Royal Yakuti**

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and rioest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicine. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which difuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 6 pills. Rupees ten only. Dr. KALYAN MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT (Kathiwar), (India.)


## AMUSEMENTS


**Excelsior Cinema.**
TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m
"A ROYAL ACROBAT"
Featuring
BUFFALO
Italy's Strong Man.
6 Reels of Sensation and Romance.

**THE EXCELSIOR**
TO DAY AT 9-30
A NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents (Direct from London)
"THE OPTIMYSTICS"
in a
MUSICAL, REVUSICAL AND MYSTICAL MELANGE
Direct from Maskeline's Theatre of Mystery, London.
OKITO
OKITO
OKITO
OKITO
IN GORGEOUS AND SPECTACULAR CHINESE ILLUSIONS.
Presenting one of the most artistic and delightful set of Oriental Mystery ever seen in India.
THE OPTIMYSTIC THRILL!
THE OPTIMYSTIC THRILL!!
By arrangement with the Inventor, P. T. SELBIT of London,
ATTILLA
WILL COMMIT A MURDER EVERY NIGHT BY
presenting for the First Time in the East
THE AMAZING SENSATION NOW THRILLING CONTINENTS!
"SAWING THROUGH A WOMAN"
This Extraordinary Deed is performed every night before a Committee and has baffled audiences in every part of the world where shown.
A Lady is thoroughly nailed down in a case just large enough to hold her. This is sawn through the centre and yet no Gruesome deed is committed. How is it done?
SEETO-NIGHT
THE WORLD'S LATEST AND GREATEST THRILL!
"SAWING THROUGH A WOMAN."
Members of the audience may bring their own saw's and conduct operations on the stage.
Plans at ROSE & Co.,

**THE EMPIRE.**
TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p.m.
Fourth of our "BIG F.VE" Productions
One of the Strongest and Most Virile Stories of the North-West ever screened.
JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD'S
"ISOBEL"
or
THE TRAIL'S END
An Edwin Carewe Production featuring
JANE NOVAK & HOUSE PETERS.

**THE EMPRESS**
TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15; & 10 p.m.
The Wild Animal Serial Supreme.
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
STARRING THE ORIGINAL TARZAN
ELMO LINCOLN
and
LOUISE LORAINE
This Week Episodes Nos. 6, 7 and 8
No. 6 "THE IVORY TOMB"
No. 7 "THE JUNGLE TRAP"
No. 8 "THE TORNADO"

THE
**Majestic Cinema**
GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS.
The Kohinoor Super Production,
**Bhakta Amberish**
The pauranic film portraying the history of medevia India in which the elements of romance, love, intrigu of court are blended in a harmonious manner.
BHAKTA AMBERISH
A pauranic marvel depicting the devotional path of religion which leads to realisation of true bliss
BHAKTA AMBERISH
Lovely Scenes. Dainty Dances,
Marvellous Photography.
Shows at:—5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
POPULAR PRICES.
*Complimentary passes not available on 10-30 Show.*


## AMUSEMENTS


**THE "STAR" CINEMA**
present
To-Night and This Week.
The World's Greatest Wonder Serial
"THE INVISIBLE RAY"
based on the Spiritual Theory of
SIR OLIVER LODGE and
highly spoken of by such distinguished personages as
H. M. KING GEORGE, KING ALBERT, PRESIDENT WILSON, SIR OLIVER LODGE, BARNARD SHAW, CARDINAL GIBBONS
Depicting vivid demonstrations of PALMISTRY, OCCULT SCIENCE CRYSTAL-GAZING, CLAIRVOYANCE, HYPNOTISM, and A NUMBER OF OTHER THEORIES OF SPIRITUALISM and MYSTICISM.
No Serial picture ever Filmed Compares in Mystery, Thrill, Action, Suspense, Romance, Drama and Punch, and Astounding sensations as seen in this Scientific subject
"THE INVISIBLE RAY"
This Week—Further 2 Episodes 5 and 6
Episode 5—THE SKELETONS
" 6—THE LEAP from the CLOUDS
together with
An Extra Special Entertainment, by
Prof. BRAYER and Madam LABEMOE
with their splendidly pleasing programme of ITALIAN CONCERT, JAZZ BAND, DANCE, GRAND MUSICAL COMMIQUE, THE WONDER MAN, Etc., Etc.
A Special Double Feature Programme
AT THE
Bombay's Newest, Princely Picture Palace
**THE "STAR" CINEMA,**
Tram Terminus, GRANT ROAD.
With Special arrangement for Ladies and Families separately in Reserved Class, Boxes, Balcony and Sofa Seats.
FOUR SHOWS DAILY Commencing 5-15 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Sunday—Extra Matinee Show at 3-30.
*N. B.*— There will be no Musical Variety Entertainments in our daily shows of 5-15, and on Saturdays and Sundays in 3-30 and 8-45 shows.
*No Increase in Prices.*

THE
**Alexandra Cinema.**
Bellasis Road, a few paces from Byculla Club.
Universal's
Sensational and Mightest Production,
LUCILE LOVE
A Serial full of adventures an exciteMent featuring
Favourite Screen Stars of World-wide Fame
FRANCIS FORD and
GRACE CUNARD.
LUCILE LOVE
Exciting action, genuine thrills and suspense that is nerve racking. The serial that has an unique record.
LUCILE LOVE
Fourth Instalment Episodes 10, 11, 12,
Shows at: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30,
*Popular Prices.*

**IMPERIAL**
TO-NIGHT and 2nd WEEK
A PATHE SERIAL
COME!
FLY ON THE WINGS OF ADVENTURE!
Speed on the Airship that circles the Globe in a few hours. Come with JUNE! Help save her, as she hangs by her fingers from this spending plane. It's the thriller of thrillers!
Sensational Beyond Description!
See it!
"THE SKY RANGER"
Featuring
JUNE CAPRICE & GEORGE B. SEITZ.
Episode 3 In Hostile Hands.
" 4 Desert Law.
" 5 Mid-Air.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
*TIME*:—Daily 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
*Saturday and Bank Holiday at*: 5 p.m.
*Sunday at*: & 3-30, 5-15 p. m.
PRICE AS USUAL.
Always a Good Show.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present To-night and This Week a superb Vitagraph Photo drama
**"The Sea Rider"**
(5 Reels—6000 feet)
Featuring
**Harry T. Morey**
A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-15 p. m. (S.T.
**WEST-END CINEMA**
(New Churney Road.)


## AMUSEMENTS.


**Location Girgaum**
Late Stephens Stables Premises
*Opp. Mangaldas Mill.*
**Shellar's Royal Circus.**
GRAND
OPENING NIGHT
WEDNESDAY 8th FEB. 1922.
AT 9-30 P. M.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present Tonight and this week a Glorious Indian Production
**RAJARSHI AMBARISH.**
Produced by the Hindustan Cinema Film Company.
An Indian Comedy in the Programme
To-night: 5; 7; 9 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
**Globe Cinema**
(Sandhurst Road)

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.
We have just received for sale, Microscope with oil emersion. High pressure steam raiser, incubators, gas and electric, bunsens, test tubes, Ampoules, and glasswares laboratory fittings, Hypodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.
Please apply for further particulars.
S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 4.
Telephone: No. 2411.
Telegrams: "GUNDISAN."

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road BOMBAY

COLLARS GLAZED
at One Anna each.
THE DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co
LAUNDERERS & CLEANERS BOMBAY

Fresh Stock
OF
Huntly and Palmers Biscuits
Cadbury's Chocolates, Provisions, wines, Spirits, etc
Prices on application.
PHILLIPS & Co. LTD.,
314 Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA SONS & CO., Limited.
MEDICINES.
Awarded Gold and Silver Medals at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions.
BATLIWALA'S Ague Mixture—for Influenza Malaria and all kinds of fevers. Rs 1-2-0
BATLIWALA'S Agus Pills—for Influenza Malaria and all kinds of fevers Re. 1-8-0.
BATLIWALA'S Bal-Amrit—for week debilitated and rickety children and thin Adults Tonics. Re. 1-2-0.
BATLIWALA'S (Cure All) Balm—for Head-ache all kinds of pains Rheumatic pains, Neuralgia Sciatica, chest pain etc. As. 14.
BATLIWALA'S Diarrhoea (Cholerol) Mixture—for cholera, diarrhoea vomiting etc, Re, 1-4
BATLIWALA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets—one grain and two grains 100 in a bottle Re 1-12 and Rs 2-4.
BATLIWALA'S Tonic Pills—for Pale faces: nervous debility and anaemic people Re 1-8
BATLIWALA'S Ringworm Ointment—for ring worm, dhobies itch, and all kinds of Itches found in skin troubles. Ans.
BATLIWALA'S Tooth Powder—cleanses and preserves teeth in a best manner Ans. 8
Liberal discount to trade
*Tel-Address*, BATLIWALA P. O. Wadi BOMBAY No. 18 Wadi, BOMBAY.


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## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SPECIAL WRITING-MASTER. A very good hand essential. Apply personally to the PRINCIPAL, Bharda New High School, Wadhy Road.
A R2762

WANTED—Energetic JAINS to work in leisure hours on prospective terms. Apply or see SHANTI BROS., Optician, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
A R2782

WANTED—A SMART TYPIST. One acquainted with filing letters and having a good hand writing preferred. Salary Rs. 60 per month. Apply Box No. 7718, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2777

WANTED—A competent ACCOUNTANT on decent salary to assist the liquidator of a limited liability concern in Bombay. Apply to Box No. 7721 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2786

WANTED—GRADUATES or UNDER-GRADUATES to work in a Life Insurance Office as out door men. Apply stating age and salary expected to Box No. 7692, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R12012

REQUIRED—AN experienced MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN, capable of getting out general arrangements and Details of Steam and Structural Plants. Apply Box No. 7702, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2734

WANTED—AGENTS at all places for the Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Co., Ltd., (Life Dept.) Best Terms to Best Workers, for propsectus and terms of Agency. Apply to:—Messrs. S. V. JOSHI & CO., Managing Agents, Nagpur City.
A R2583

WANTED—SENIOR DRAUGHTSMAN, capable of working out details and preparing working drawings of machine layouts for Factory work. Only experienced men need apply. Wages according to qualification. Apply by letter to RUBBER FACTORY, Antop Hills, Matunga.
A R2787

WANTED for immediate employment an ASSISTANT ENGINEER with practical experience of Reinforced Concrete Arch Bridge Construction. Pay according to qualifications. Apply in person or send copies of testimonials giving previous experience to ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, Delhi (New Capital), Railway Works Scheme, P. O. Raisina, Delhi.
A C12047

WANTED.—A competent, experienced Sub-Judge, retired from British service as Chief Judge, Savantvadi, on pay Rs. 200-10-250. Knowledge of Marathi essential. Apply immediately stating caste, age, place of residence and experience. G. L. MacGregor, Political Agent, Savantvadi. Belgaum, 26th January, 1922.
A 12003

WANTED—"AGENTS to introduce the Millions Policy." The policy offers free Medical Aid, accident compensation, 50 per cent. guaranteed profits, guaranteed monthly pensions, combined with full Life Assurance Benefits. Handsome terms to able men. For particulars apply to THE SECRETARY, Hindustan Assurance and Mutual Benefit Society, Ltd., Alice Buildings, Hornby Road Bombay.
A C11891

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN experienced mill Secretary and accountant seeks POSITION in a similar capacity. Best references. Kindly address to Box No. 7717, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2776

AN energetic Hindu gentleman of more than 10 years' business experience wishes to go to Germany or other part of Europe and is willing to act as Agent of Indian Firms on very reasonable terms. Please write to Box No. 7624, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2555

A Hindu 37 years of age of a respectful family, having long standing experience in the business like organisation, Government's official and Courts' routine; willing for and capable of hard and outdoor duties; well versed in the inspection of works, Land, culture accounts, Marathi, Gujrathi, Hindi and English languages with good hand and excellent testimonials is now willing to take up immediately private service preferably in the management of estate or as Private Secretary. For interview and other particulars please refer to Box No. 7709, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2764

## HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—SPACIOUS OFFICE PREMISES in Medows St., Fort. Apply Box No. 7719, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R2778

MOUNT ABU.—To LET for the Season, beginning from the 1st March to 30th June next on the beautiful Charming Hill Station, nice convenient and furnished bungalows houses and flats, situate on the Main road just at the entrance of the Civil Station. Rent moderate ranging from Rs 150 to Rs. 1,500. Apply to the MANAGER c/o. Messrs. HIRALAL & CO., Solicitor, 80, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
C C12068

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET, from February, 1922, in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD, next to Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s Offices, near New CUSTOM HOUSE Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. (larger if required), at a monthly rent from Rs. 175 to Rs. 490, on First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed St., Bombay, No. 2.
C R2551

TO BE LET—Lonavla, "BAROMETER VIEW" 'A', 'B' and 'C' bungalows, entirely well furnished. Apply PH. C. MISTRY, Darnwala Bldg., Balaram Street, Grant Road.
C R2779

CHAGLA MANSION—TO BE LET at Sussex Road, Byculla, shops and Blocks. Rents reduced. Blocks at Rs 125, 135 145 155. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & CO., Kharek Bazar, Manavi, or Chagla Villa, Dadar.
C R2755

## HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET, at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, opposite Pannalal's Temple, beautiful FLATS, with Sea View, East, West and South. Rents from Rs. 420 to Rs. 650. Particulars on spot or from Mr. P. S. JOSHI, 'Phone No. 5230.
C R2725

## PROPERTIES FOR SALE

OIL MILL, at No. 7, BELASIS Road. For sale or to be let. Apply to ISMAIL A. H. MOOSA, LTD., 188, Nagdevi Street.
R2758

## MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

FOR SALE.—HUPMOBILE MOTOR, seven seaters, quite new, being very seldom used within last six months, completely fitted, for cylinder; Price Rs. 7,000 or near offer; Apply MANEKLAL, c/o Bhogilal Jivachand, Trambakanta, Bombay.
JA R2759

FOR SALE—4-Cylinder, 12-H.-P., 5-Seater, touring ROVER CAR with dynamo, electric lights, self-starter, in condition as good as new, with tools everything complete. Price Rs. 8,000. Apply:—HORMASJI SORABJI & SONS, New Queen's Road, Bombay.
JA C12073

## BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS.—FRENCH COLONIALS, 25 different 6 As. 50 diff. Rs. 1. 100 diff. Rs. 2-8. 20 diff. Wurtemberg 12 As. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad
L C12079

## EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy. Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies, Managing Proprietor. GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

OPEN for application from lady graduate, one decent scholarship for prosecution of studies in England. Preference given to Gujarati. Apply stating full qualification and results of examinations passed to Box No. 7720, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R2784

## MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

WANTED—Delivery by March 1922, 3, 5 or 7 BOWL CALENDER and BALING PRESS, New or Second-hand, write particulars price to Box No. 7696, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R2719

FOR SALE—COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING MILLS in Burma.—The Cotton Ginning and Baling and Oil-Expressing Mills, situate at Myingyan and Allanmyo, Upper Burma. All as previously owned and worked by Moolla Dawood's Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (in Liquidation) The Myingyan Ginnery, contains 90 gins and the Allanmyo Ginnery 36 gins. Both properties are fully fitted with Hydraulic Baling Presses Oil-Expressing Mills, Refineries, Tin-making Plants, Engines, Boilers, Godowns, etc. Offers will be considered for one or two of the properties. For further particulars apply to:—STEEL BROTHERS AND COY., LTD., (Cotton Department) Post Box 132, Rangoon.
K C12057

## FINANCIAL.

WANTED—LOAN of Rs. 5 to 8 lakhs on immovable properties in Bombay. Double margin will be given to the lender. Bonafide investors should apply to Box No. 7713, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R2769

WANTED—A PARTNER with an investment of Rs. 25,000 only. His share of profit sure to bring him Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000 a year. Best security. References essential. Apply to Box No. 7704, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R C12051

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR SALE.—Indian INDIGO. Offers invited from consumers only. Write VISSANJEE, C/o K. Worah and Company, Hamam Street, Bombay.
T. R2763

K. M. PUSHMINA CAP; oval, round or boat shape, neatly embd., in silk best Indian made cap for respectable Indians, Rs. 2-14; mention color. K. M. & FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar. Kr.
T R2785

KHADDAR HOUSE.—We supply pure SWADESHI, hand-made Khaddar or Garha in large quantities. AGENTS wanted. For particulars, send one anna stamps:—RAMA STORES, Deoband (U. P.)
T R2700

FOR SALE—100 New Electric Ceiling Fans, A. C. Current, 230 volts., 54 ins. four Wooden blades of the Meroli make, (without regulator). Offers invited in writing. Apply to Mr. DWRKADAS NARANJI, Chompagully, M. J. Market, Bombay 2.
T R2780

C. B. PAGEDAR certified share and stock Broker undertakes all kinds of Vayada (forward sale and purchase) and cash business in mill and other shares. For particulars. Apply to 46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T R2761

FOR SALE—Encourage home industry at it is your birth right. We offer unquestionably Swadeshi handmade silk Khaddars 16 Yds. by 35" in four different qualities. Offered exclusively for bonaß merchants. For samples and Particulars apply to PIONEER INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, Brigade Road,, Bangalore
T C11827

KASHMIR AT YOUR DOOR—Best Donegal Tweeds of the choicest patterns and colours. Golden opportunity of making fashionable suits of natural Kashmir wool at no cost. Price Rs. 12 for cloth for a complete suit (7½ yds. by 24 ins.). For anything manufactured or otherwise found in Kashmir please write to us. We alone do reach it at your gate. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar (Kashmir).
T R2541

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TYPEWRITING MACHINES FOR SALE all are in good condition. Apply R. T. RAYNIA CO., Bandra Hill Road, Bandra.
T R2697

FOR SALE.—A running QUARRY at Kharodi (Malad). Excellent building stone Please apply to KORA AND BHATT, Bruce Lane, Fort.
T R2709

## PUBLIC NOTICES

### NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING CO., have removed to 80, Hornji Street, (Elphinstone Circle) where future correspondence may be addressed.
C2768

### A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

A FIRM of Managing Agents of a limited concern in Gujrat producing Khadi and other Swadeshi cloth is prepared to assign its permanent rights, titles and interests as Managing Agents for a reasonable sum to any recognized firm or individual. The Factory is in working order and it has its own buildings at a stone's throw from a railway station which is only 15 miles from Ahmedabad. In the hands of experts the Factory (which has an uncalled-for capital of a lakh and a half) can easily bring to the Agents an annual income of Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000.

Full details will be given to bona-fide inquiries. Please correspond with Box No. 7705, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C12052

## TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—One North Light SHED, very useful for Workshop, Garage, Godown, etc., situate on Lamington Road off Jacob Circle. All Steel Structure.

One SHED size 44' by 120' height 23' with a two ton lifting Crane convering the whole length of the Shed. This arrangement is very useful for lifting and removing packages and boxes of any dimensions up to two tons. The Shed has also an open space 44' by 55' on the back and 8' by 175' on the side. Please apply.

THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO.,
320, Mint Road, Fort or
310, Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle.
C12025

### THE HINDUSTAN MINING SYNDICATE LIMITED, AJMER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the buildings of Messrs. Abdulla and Sons, Tailors and Furniture Makers, Kaiserganj, Ajmer, on SATURDAY, the 11th February, 1922, at 12 o'clock noon to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Report of the Directors and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June 1921.
2. To accept the resignation of the Managing Agent and to appoint new Managing Agents.
3. To elect Auditor and fix remuneration.
4. To elect Directors in place of the present Directors who retire under Clause 87 of the Articles of Association but are eligible for election and offer themselves accordingly.
5. To transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting by the order of the Chairman.

By order of the Board,
H. D. PANT,
Acting Managing Agent,

The Hindustan Mining Syndicate, Ltd., Ajmer.
Ajmer, dated the 29th January, 1922
C12036

### THE BHARAT SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by the resolution passed at the Board's Meeting held on 12th January, 1922, an Ad-Interim Dividend at Rs. 15 per share of Rs. 150 paid up, and at Rs. 25 per share of Rs. 250 fully paid up for the period ending 30th September 1921 (free of Income Tax) is declared and will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 6th February, 1922, at the Company's Registered Office No. 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's register on Monday 23rd January, 1922, the Dividend Warrants will be posted to the last Registered addressed of shareholders. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday the 23rd January 1922 to TUESDAY, the 31st January, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
PURSHOTAM GOVINDJEE & Co.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 12th January, 1922 C11872

### KURLA MUNICIPALITY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT OF COLLECTION OF TOLLS FOR ONE YEAR FROM 1-4-22 to 31-3-23.

Subject to the approval of the General Board, the Managing Committee will sell the above toll farm by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 18th February, 1922 at 4-30 p.m. in the Kurla Municipal Office.

2. The toll rules and terms of contract can be had from the Municipality any day during office hours.
3. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the toll farm being knocked down. This will be recovered on the spot.
4. The amount of the highest offer will have to be paid in equal instalments on the 15th of each month.
5. The contractor will have to make his own arrangements for the erection of the required No. of toll bars and the land required therefor at his cost.
6. The Contractor will have to make his own arrangements for the collection of tolls at his cost and he will have to defray the cost of toll books, stationery, lighting etc. The Municipality will not be responsible for any expense in connection with the collection of tolls.
7. The contractor will have to furnish security for the due fulfilment of the contract and will also have to pass agreement on proper stamp paper.
8. Necessary full particulars can be had from the Municipality during office hours
9. The Committee does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

Kurla, 31-1-22.
(Sd.) ABDULLA JUMA,
Chairman, M. C.
Kurla Municipality.
C12056.

## PUBLIC NOTICES

### NOTICE.

THE ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of Reliance Motor Works, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on MONDAY the 6th day of February, 1922, when you are requested to be present.

By Order of the Board,
KAPADIA & Co.,
Managing Agents,
Reliance Motor Works, Ltd.
C12076

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

BOOKING OF UPPER CLASS PASSENGERS ON THE DHOND-BARAMATI RAILWAY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from the 10th Instant booking of upper class passengers to and from stations on the Dhond-Baramati Railway will be resumed.

I. W. STOCKES.
for General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 2nd February, 1922.
C12050

### NOTICE.

ALL petitions, letters and other communications relating to matters in the Bombay Suburban District should bear a clear postal address to facilitate correspondence. Absentee owners of land should leave their addresses with the village patil, the talati or with the responsible local manager of their property. Inability to trace the owners cannot but result in occasional ex parte orders.

G. E. L. CARTER,
Collector, Bombay Suburban District.
Old Custom House Yard, Fort,
Bombay, 1st February, 1922.
C12042

### "WAETOLIN" (Registered.)

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

AN ENTIRELY NEW AND UNIQUE MEDICINAL OIL which completely eradicates RHEUMATISM, GOUT, BOILS, LUMBAGO, ABCESSES, INFLAMATION, ECZEMA, RINGWORM ULCERS, SORES, ITCHES, COLDS, CHILLS, HEADACHE and CUTS, BRUISES, SPRAINS ETC.

Obtainable at "WAETOLIN" DEPOT.
42, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
(PRICE RE. One per Bottle)
R2664

### THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd February, 1922, at 4-15 p.m., (S. T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May, 1921.
II.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
III.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Corporation will be CLOSED from the 15th February to 4th March, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretories, Treasurers and Managers.

In accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association, the Books of the Corporation are open for the inspection of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation between 12 and 4 p.m.

Bombay, 6th February, 1922.
C12075

### THE TATA IRON AND STEEL, CO. LTD

ISSUE OF 7,00,000 SECOND PREFERENCE SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH AT PAR.
FIFTH CALL.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by a Resolution, dated 21st December, 1921, the Directors of this Company have resolved to make the FIFTH CALL of Rs. 15 per share on the Second Preference Sharse of the Company, and it was determined that such call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on the 6th February, 1922, and that from such date interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum will be charged until payment.

The payment in respect of this call will only be accepted if the amount paid covers the call due on all the shares registered against shareholders' name on 18th January, 1922.

All remittances must be made payable in Bombay free of charge.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th to 21st January, 1922. (Both days inclusive).

By Order of the Directors,
Tata Sons Limited, Agents,
R. D. TATA,
Director.

Navsari Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 23rd December, 1921.

NOTE.—1. Shareholders' attention is particularly drawn to the fact that as ALL the Second Preference Shares will carry dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent per annum from 6th February, 1922 on Rs. 85, the amount then paid up, interest at the rate of nine per cent per annum will therefore be strictly charged to all persons who do not pay up the amount of the FIFTH CALL on the due date, that is, 6th February, 1922.

2. As the FIFTH CALL on Second Preference Shares is payable by those persons whose names stand on the register of the Company on 18th January, 1922, no transfer of second Preference Shares will be accepted, after 18th January, 1922, if the FIFTH CALL is not paid by the Shareholder whose name is on the register on the 18th January, 1922.
C11719

## PUBLIC NOTICES

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

### NOTICE.

WITH effect from 1st April, 1922, the General Classification of Goods and the following revised maximum class rates, as sanctioned by the Government of India (Railway Board), will be adopted over the G. I. P. Railway:—

| Class. | Existing Maximum per mile. Pie. | Class | Proposed Maximum p. m. Pie. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ist | .333 | 1st | .38 |
| | | 2nd | .42 |
| 2nd | .500 | 3rd | .58 |
| | | 4th | .62 |
| 3rd | .666 | 5th | .77 |
| | | 6th | .83 |
| 4th | .833 | 7th | .96 |
| | | 8th | 1.04 |
| 5th | 1.000 | 9th | 1.25 |
| X | 1.500 | 10th | 1.87 |

(II). The following changes will be made in the schedule rates C. D. J. K. Q. and R:—

(1) The charge for articles charged at schedule "C" will be calculated on the following revised basis:—
For any distances. 1 pie per maund per mile.

(2) The basis of the schedule "D" will be revised as under:—

Telescopic Scale.

| | Per md. per mile. Pie. |
|---|---|
| For the first and up to 200 miles | .15 |
| For extra distance above 200 miles, not exceeding 400 miles to be added to the charge for 200 miles | .14 |
| For extra distance above 400 miles, not exceeding 600 miles to be added to the charge for 400 miles | .13 |
| For extra distance above 600 miles to be added to the charge for 600 miles | .12 |

(3) Schedule "J" rate will be revised as under:—

Telescopic Scale.

| | Per md. per mile. Pie. |
|---|---|
| For the first and up to 300 miles | .333 |
| For the extra distance above 300 miles, not exceeding 500 miles to be added to the charge for 300 miles | .200 |
| For the extra distance above 500 miles, not exceeding 700 miles to be added to the charge for 500 miles | .125 |
| For the extra distance above 700 miles, to be added to the charge for 700 miles | .100 |

(4) Schedule "K" rate will be revised as under:—

Telescopic Scale.

| | Per md. per mile. Pie. |
|---|---|
| For the first and upto 300 miles | .35 |
| For the extra distance above 300 miles not exceeding 400 miles to be added to the charge for 300 miles | .30 |
| For the extra distance above 400 miles not exceeding 500 miles to be added to the charge for 400 miles | .25 |
| For the extra distance above 500 miles not exceeding 600 miles to be added to the charge for 500 miles | .20 |
| For the extra distance above 600 miles to be added to the charge for 600 miles | .10 |

(5) Schedule "Q" wagon rate will be revised as under:—

Telescopic Scale.

| | Per wagon per mile. Rs. as. p. |
|---|---|
| For the first and upto 100 miles | 0 5 0 |
| For extra distance above 100 miles, not exceeding 200 miles to be added to the charge for 100 miles | 0 4 6 |
| For the extra distance above 200 miles, not exceeding 200 miles to be added to the charge for 200 miles. | 0 4 0 |
| For extra distance above 300 miles to be added to the charge for 300 miles | 0 3 6 |

(6) Schedule "R" wagon rate will be revised as under:—

Telescopic Scale.

| | Per wagon per mile. Rs. as. p. |
|---|---|
| For the first and upto 100 miles | 0 8 0 |
| For the extra distance above 100 miles not exceeding 200 miles to be added to the charge for 100 miles | 0 7 0 |
| For the extra distance above 200 miles not exceeding 300 miles to be added to the charge for 200 miles | 0 5 0 |
| For the extra distance above 300 miles to be added to the charge for 300 miles | 0 4 6 |

(II A.) The cases of the schedule "G" rate have been revised from 1-12-21 as under and will continue to apply after 1-4-22:—

Telescopic Scale.

| | Per md per mile Pie. |
|---|---|
| For the first and up to 100 miles | .240 |
| For extra distance above 100 miles not exceeding 200 miles to be added to be charge for 100 miles | .200 |
| For extra distance above 200 miles, not exceeding 400 miles to be added to the charge to the charge for 200 miles | .175 |
| For extra distance above 400 miles to be added to the charge for 400 miles | .100 |

NOTE:—These class and schedule rates are subject to other conditions in the Goods Tariff.

(III). The calculated class and schedule rates to and from Bombay and via all the junctions, will be incorporated in Goods Tariff Part III-A, which will be issued as a separate publication and may shortly be had from the office of the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 2 per copy excluding postage.

(IV) Station to station rates generally will be increased from the first of April, 1922. The charges are being notified in a special rate circular which will be printed shortly and copies will be supplied to all stations on this Railway, from which information can be obtained with the help of the Station Masters or Goods Clerks. Copies of the circulars can be had at a cost of 4 annas per copy on application to the undersigned. Any further information required may be had from the Deputy Traffic Manager, Commercial, Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

The revised General Classification and exceptions and schedule rates will be included in Goods Tariff I/A and the station to station rates will be embodied in Goods Tariff Part I-B. The revised editions of these tariffs are in print and will be issued in due course. Copies may be obtained from the undersigned at a cost of Rs. 2 per copy exclusive of postal charges.

D. S. BURN.
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
G. I. P. Railway,
Victoria Terminus, Bombay.
24th January, 1922. C11958

## TENDERS.

### BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Director of Development, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay, for the supply of 1,200 tons of Oregon Pine up to 12 noon on 1st March, 1922, instead of on 15th February, 1922, as previously advertised.

Tender form and Specification can be obtained from the Office of the undersigned on payment of Re. 1.

LL. W. LEWIS,
Chief Engineer,
Backbay Reclamation Scheme,
Chief Engineer's Office,
Old Custom House Yard, Fort,
Bombay, February, 1922.
TA C12077

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of STONEWARE PIPES for Municipal Works in G Ward will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY, the 14th day of February, 1922.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned.

Further information that may be required will be supplied by the Deputy Engineer, Works Love Grove Road, Worli.

JAMES W. MACKISON, B.S.C., M.I.C.E.,
Special Engineer,
Development Works.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1922.
TA C12074

## LEGAL NOTICES

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 312 of 1921.

S. MEYERS .....*Plaintiff.*
*versus*
1. MORARJI GOCULDAS, 2 GOCULDAS DAMODER, 3 PURSHOTTAM RATANSEY 4 VASSONJI PURSHOTTAM and 5 LUXMAN LALCHAND
.....*Defendants.*

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 15th day of October, 1921 the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 9th day of March, 1922, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure, situate at Mahim Bazar Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 31902 square yards or thereabouts (portion of it being submerged land) with the buildings standing thereon registered by the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 503, New 4351, Old Survey No. 2/242 and New Survey No. 1/1547 and assessed by the Municipality under G. Ward Nos. 4694 (1), 4694 (2) 4695,4696, Street Nos. 24,24A, 25 and 26 and bounded on the North by the Seashore on the East partly by the Mahim Bazar Road and partly by a Nullah or passage on the South by the property of Muncherji P. Contractor and on the West by the seashore.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Payne and Company, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 54, Esplanade Road Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 9th day of January, 1922.

(Sd.) R. B. PATELL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C11864

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. LALUBHAI TRIBHOWANDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my clients:—

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office No. 17-19, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 8 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Western side of second Hasanabad Lane, at Santa Cruz Manje Danda, in the Registration Sub district of Bandra in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement 1,630 square yards or thereabouts and bearing the following numbers and measurements

| Entry No. | Survey No. | Plot No. | Guntha | Assessment Rs. as. ps. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 195 C. | 62 | 13 | Part of 8¾ | 1 8 0 |
| 195 C. | 62 | 14 | „ 7 | 1 6 0 |
| 195 C. | 62 | 15 | „ 2¼ | 0 8 0 |

and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the second Hasanabad Lane, on or towards the West by the property of Dinshaw Edulji Sanjana on or towards the North by the property of Mahomed Abdul Matchwalla and on or towards the South by the property of Nanabhoy Bharucha.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1922.

M. V. GOKHALE,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C 12078

HOW TO BECOME A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT."

Being indispensable to Accountants Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India, you should should own copy at once. Pages 208

Price Re. 1-14-0 net. By V. P. P.
1 Copy Rs. 2-3-0. 2 Copies Rs. 3-12-0.
Six Copies Rs. 9-12-0.
Apply S.A. Sharangdhar,
79, Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

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BOMBAY.



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Kings Bldg. BOMBAY.


# COMMERCIAL.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### COTTON.

### LIVERPOOL COTTONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb. 1st.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool | 7,000 |
| " " Sales on Spec. & for Exp. | — |
| " " Sales of East Indian | 100 |
| " " Imports | — |
| EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :— | |
| Mid. Americans Spot. Quieter | 9 74 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Spot Sakels | 16 50 |
| New York 11 a.m. March | 16 60 |
| (As known in Liverpool at May | 16 37 |
| closing time.) July | 16 00 |
| New Orleans 10 a.m. March | 15 50 |
| July | 15 24 |

### OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 1st.

| Months. | To-day's Price. |
|---|---|
| Jan. | .. |
| Feb. | 9 29 |
| Mar. | — |
| April | 9 26 |
| May | — |
| June | 9 27 |
| July | .. |
| Aug. | — |
| Sept. | — |
| Oct. | — |
| Nov. | — |
| Dec. | — |

### CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 1st.

| Months. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| January | 9 40 |
| February | 9 49 |
| March | 9 43 |
| April | 9 44 |
| May | 9 39 |
| June | 9 39 |
| July | 9 30 |
| August | 9 20 |
| September | 9 14 |
| Oct. | 9 08 |
| November | 9 04 |
| December | 9 00 |

Tone :—Quiet

### EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 1st.

| Months. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| Jan. | 15 15 |
| February | 15 30 |
| March | 15 50 |
| April | 15 65 |
| May | 15 75 |
| June | 15 85 |
| July | 15 95 |

### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 1st.

| | |
|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal, Good | 6 00 |
| " " Fully Good | 6 50 |
| " " Fine | 7 00 |
| No. 1 Oomra, Good | 7 45 |
| " " Fully Good | 7 95 |
| " " Fine | 8 45 |
| Broach, Good | 7 70 |
| " Fully Good | 8 20 |
| " Fine | 8 70 |
| Scinde, Good | 8 90 |
| " Fully Good | 9 40 |
| " Fine | 9 90 |

Nominal

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan, 31st.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 18,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain | 18,000 |
| " " to Continent | 11,000 |
| Futures at New York Mar. | 16 0 |
| " " " May | 16 19 |
| " " " July | 15 80 |
| " " " Oct. | 15 41 |
| Spot Cotton at New York | 16 70 |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans | 15 00 |
| Futures at New Orleans Mar. | 15 26 |
| Futures at New Orleans July | 15 06 |
| F fr Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) | 8 15/16 |
| Demand Bills | — |
| 31/7 32 Commercial Bars U. S. Mined | 99 5/8 |
| Do. Foreign | 63 1 8 |

### AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Feb. 3rd.

| Months. | To-day's Prices. |
|---|---|
| Futures at New York Mar. | 16 92 |
| May | 16 64 |
| July | 16 20 |
| Oct. | 15 73 |

Liverpool, Feb. 3rd.

| Months. | To-day's Prices. |
|---|---|
| Cotton Daly. M.U. O. C. C. Liverpool. Mar. | 9 42 |
| May | 9 40 |
| July | 9 38 |
| Oct. | 9 14 |

London, Feb. 3rd.

| | |
|---|---|
| Telegraphics Transfer | 1/3 3/4 Quiet |
| Bar Gold | £ 4/15/8 Quiet |
| Bar Silver Spot | 58 1/8 Steady |

### MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 27th.

#### WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| ROZARIO SANTA FE- 64 lbs. Feb. Cargo 9d. | 49/3 |
| BARLETTA RUSSO 63 lbs. Jan.- Feb. Value | 47/6 |
| AUSTRALIAN 62 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Sellers | 50 |

Tone :—Quiet

#### SHARES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chartered Bank | £ 15 |
| Hongkong | £100 1/2 |
| National | £ 36 1/2 |

#### SEEDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold | Nominal. |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship | Nominal |
| Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship | Nominal |
| Tone of Rapeseed :— | |
| Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Firmer | £ 19 3/4 |
| Tone of Linseed :— | |
| Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Dec.-Jan. Sellers | £9 |
| Toria Rapeseed :—Jan. to 15th Feb. Paid Firmer | £ 14 1/2 |
| Linseed, Argentine Jan.-Feb. 18 and | £ 18 3/4 |

Tone :—Firmer especially near quotations.

#### METALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| English best Selected Copper | £ 66 1/2 |
| Standard Copper G. M. B. | £ 64 5/8 |
| Copper Braziers | £ 92 |
| Yellow Metal | 8 5/8 |
| Hard Spelter | 21 1/2 |
| Corrugated Sheets | £ 18 7/8 |

#### WAR LOANS, ETC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Funding Loan 4 % 1960/90 | £79 3/4 |
| Victory Bonds 4 % | £ 83 3/4 |
| War Loan 5 % 1929/47 | £ 93 5/16 |
| Consols 2 1/2 % | 52 1/8 |
| Rupee Paper 3 1/2 % | 37 1/2 |
| Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan) | 61 |
| Govt. Securities 3 % | 52 |
| Indian 7 p/c, Loan | £ 106 1/4 |

#### RUBBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar. | 12 |
| Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb. Weak | 8 1/2 |
| Foreign of Coal Cardiff to Bombay | 21/6 to 22 |

Tone :—

#### JAVA SUGAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Brown Cawnpore 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta New Crop June-July Sellers | 16/9 |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta New Crop June-July Sellers | 18/6 |
| Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay New Crop June-July Sellers | 19/6 |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi New Crop June-July Sellers | 19/9 |

Tone :—Quieter.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

### COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Feb. 4.

To-day Reuter reported 7 points higher in New York futures, and the Marwari Bazar opened Rs. 414 for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May, and after touching Rs. 415 dropped down to Rs. 411½. It then again advanced to Rs. 415 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 414. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 413. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 412 and closed at Rs. 413. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 348 and going down to Rs. 345 advanced till Rs. 349 remaining Rs. 348 at 4 p.m. While Oomra May opened at Rs. 360 and declined to Rs. 357. Again advancing to Rs 361 remained Rs. 360 at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal March was Rs. 295 and May Rs. 302 nominal

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday with a moderate demand from Japan shippers and local spinners, and about 3,000 bales are reported to have been sold yesterday.

### CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 p.m.

Bombay, Feb 4th.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach | April/May, | 413 |
| " " Bengal | March | 294 |
| " " " | May | 299 |
| Fine Oomra | March | 347 1/2 |
| " " | May | 359 |

## MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 27-13-0.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 27-12-0.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 27-11.0
Bars Silver ready Rs. 92.12-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 82-7-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 90-11-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 9/16.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 19/32.
On London—
Bank's selling T. T 1/3 11/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/3 23/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 1/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/3 3/4.
Bank's buying D D 1/3 25/32.
Tone of Exchange—
Steady Market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 334.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 354.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 344.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 168.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 162.
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 198.
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 266.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 178.
On New York—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 361.
London—Gold ready sh. 95-8.
London Silver ready d. 35-2.
London Silver forward d. 34-12.
Tone of Silver—
Steady, Small business, China bought.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange—Dols. 4.31.
French Exchange—Frcs. 51.60.
Swiss Exchange—Frcs. 22.00.
Belgium Exchange—Frcs. 53.90.
Italian Exchange—Frcs. 92.70.
German Exchange—Mrks. 880.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 56/8.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 83.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 75.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922, Rs. 99/8.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 100.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926, Rs. 99/14.
6 per cent. Government of Indi aBonds due 1931, Rs. 100.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 106.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 68.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974, Rs. 68.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1929 to 49, Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 68.

## BANK OF BARODA LTD.

The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, the Chairman of the Board of Directors in moving the adoption of the report of the Bank of Baroda for 1921 at its general annual meeting, held on 30th January, said :—

I have the pleasure to submit to you the annual report and audited balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1921. You will see from the report that the nett profit for the year that has just ended including the amount brought forward, is Rs. 7,61,286-13-1 as against Rs. 6,42,293-8-8.

It will be seen by comparison of figures of the actual profits for the two years, that this year the bank has made a profit of about Rs. 80,000 more than the last year. This result, you will consider satisfactory, more especially as the bank rate was this year lower than the last year. You will notice that the total working capital is about 35 lakhs less than that of the last year. This is due not to any want of confidence amongst the depositing public, but due to the desire of the management of not accepting short period deposits during the last months when the margin between the rates on deposits and loans had practically disappeared. That the profit should be larger in spite of practically the same working capital shows the care with which the management has handled the situation.

As stated in the report, a branch has been opened in Bhavnagar. Though the State is not granting any concessions we have reasons to believe that we can get from the State deposits up to about 3 lakhs at the rate of interest offered by other banks. The Reserve Fund, as you will notice, will now stand at Rs. 18 lakhs, i.e., 60 per cent. of the paid-up capital which I hope you will consider satisfactory. The Directors have this year decided to create a fund for bank buildings which may be necessary either in Baroda or Bombay and to carry Rs. 50,000 to the fund. You will, I hope, approve of the idea of the bank's having its own buildings. The good result of the working of the bank is due to the efficient management of the Bank's General Manager, Mr. C. E. Randle, who has been loyally supported by Mr. Callings and agents of other branches and the management deserve our best thanks for their good work. H. H. the Maharaja Saheb personally and his officers connected with the Finance Department have shown their confidence in the working of the bank by giving the bank large deposits and entrusting it with the work of the Treasuries. Without this assistance the bank would not perhaps have been able to show such good result and we must express our sense of thankfulness to His Highness and his officers."

Before the motion for adoption of the report one of the shareholders said that there were reports that one of the Directors of the bank had sold some of his property to the bank at a very great profit. He asked for further information on the subject which the Chairman gave, saying that a case was now pending in the High Court. Upon which the shareholder desired the Board to proceed with the case further and not to settle it amicably.

The report was then adopted. At the time of re-election of retiring Directors one shareholder proposed the name of Mr. Girdharlal in place of Nagarsheth Haribhakti, but in view of the opinion of a vast majority that Mr. Nagarsheth who had rendered services in the past, should be re-elected, the proposal was dropped.


## Best opportunity for Contractors, Merchants and Businessmen.

The following are available for sale F. O. R. Balharshah G. I. P. Railway.

| | | | Tons of 50 Cft. |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1). | Seasoned Machine sawn best Allapilli Teak Scantlings, planks, posts and battens of various sizes & 6 ft & adove in lengths | about | 1500 |
| (2). | Do. do. from 3" to 6" in length | " | 1000 |
| (3). | Do, do. " 1" to 3" " | " | 300 |
| (4). | Machine Sawn Bija Sal Scantlings & planks of sizes | " | 18 |
| (5). | Machine Sawn Haldoo Scantlings & planks of sizes | " | 50 |
| (6). | Allapilli Teak Round Logs 10 to 25 in length and 3 to 6 ft in mid girth | " | 1500 |
| (7). | Shishum Round Logs 5 to 26 ft in length ond 1 to 4 ft in girth | " | 40 |
| (8). | Tiwas Round logs do do | " | 80 |

**ALLAPILLI TEAK IS FOUND EQUAL TO BURMA TEAK-VIDE REPORTS.**

*ANY OTHER INFORMATION MAY BE HAD OF*

## DEVSHIBHAI HIRJI,

### SAW MILLS

BALLARPUR C.P. Chanda Dist.

BALLARPUR


## SALVATION ARMY'S SWADESHI LOOMS.

### GREAT DEMAND.

The Officer in charge, Salvation Army Loom Department and Industries, writes :—

Owing to the increasing demand for cloth woven by hand in India there has been an enormous demand for the Salvation Army's Swadeshi Looms and warping machines.

The output of these looms, etc., has gone up 800 per cent. in the last 12 months, and this has taxed that capacity of the workshops, which are situated in Sankli Street, Byculla, but now more accommodation is available, they beg to apologise to the public for the great delay there has been in executing some orders, and to assure them that prompt attention and delivery is now available

A gentleman from Burma writes : "Enclosed, I am sending you two separate Indents. You will have observed that this is the third Indent for your famous Auto-Looms, making now in all ten looms. They are now doing excellent work with us. The more we know of them the better we like them. Kindly accept our thanks for your very ingenious invention.

## INDIA'S TARIFF POLICY.

### MADRAS GOVT'S. VIEW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Mr. K. Hanumantha Rao, Principal National College, Musalipatam, died on the morning of the 3rd Feb.

The Madras Government has issued a statement regarding its views on India's tariff policy. Government advocate for India, her own commercial policy with special tariffs and regulated primarily with regard to her own interests. To sum up the statement; Government do not advocate free trade policy for India. The tariff policy should be so regulated as to afford protection to Indian industries and to encourage Indian industrial development. In other respects the tariff should aim at production of as much revenue as possible. Subject to the conditions set forth above, India is willing to adopt the Imperial preference.

# INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

## HEATED DISCUSSION AT MEETING.

## REPORT ADOPTED.

The annual general meeting of the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau was held on Saturday afternoon in the Chamber's Office at Band Stret, Mr. Lalji Naranji presiding.

There was a heated and animated discussion for close upon three hours before the Report, as prepared by the Commitee for the General Meeting to adopt, was finally passed, with one dissentient vote, viz.: of Mr. W. T. Halai, who, paragraph by paragraph, criticized the administration of the chamber but was stopped doing so by the Chairman and several others, on the ground that the Meeting had to adopt the report as a whole, or to reject it and send it back to the Committee. This involved a very animated discussion, in which Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas made a vehement attack upon Mr. Halai for his inconsistency. Mr. S. R. Bomanji's tactful and earnest advice had, however, a soothing effect and the proceedings terminated smoothly without any further unpleasant discussion. All throughout the heated discourse, Mr. Bomanji acted as a safety value against any impending explosion, and it had as much beneficial influence upon Mr. Halai in persuading him to let his 24 resolutions go to the Committee, as upon Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas. The following is the full report of the proceedings:—

### THE CHAIRMAN.

The chairman in moving the adoption of the Report referred to various matters of commercial interest, such as the Currency and Exchange Policy of the Government, the Report of the Railway Finance Committee, the Purchase of Stores by the Government of India, the Report of the Railway Committee Banking, Insurance and Shipping and the Budget Dealing with the latter, he said:—

In a short time the Annual Budget of the Government of India will be placed before the Assembly. The general belief in this respect is that there will be a heavy deficit. There is also a rumour that to make good a part of this deficit an import duty will be levied on silver. I hope that in conformity with the expressed recommendation of this Chamber the trade in precious metals will be left free and that the Government of India will not subject silver to an import duty as is feared by the commercial public. The right way of meeting the deficit is not by levying extra taxation, but by effectively curtailing the military expenditure which absorbs more than 50 per cent of the total revenues of the country. In all other civilised countries military expenditure consumes only 20 to 25 per cent of the gross revenues. I hope that the resolution recently passed by the Indian Legislative Assembly for the placing of the whole of the Budget for the votes of the Assembly will not be vetoed by H. E. the Viceroy.

Continuing, the Chairman made some general observations on the necessity for industrial activities and said:

I can express with candour and frankness my admiration for that part of Mahatma Gandhi's programme which seeks to make every human being toil and spin, to produce, or help to produce, for himself that which he wants for his own needs. That is an aspect of the true Swadeshi. It is an aspect also with which all businessmen are closely indentified, in varying degrees and in diverse fields. For, to me the industrial growth of a country is of great a value as its political growth. Let those, who more fittingly can, serve the other, and we shall extend to them our hand and our heart in the realisation of a higher and common citizenship. But I draw the line at any action calculated to disrupt society, any action calculated to scatter the ranks, to loosen discipline, or prevent corporate effort. Whether such an action is taken by Government or by politicians of any School, I can have no symapthy for it. I stand for freedom of speech and association, as all of us should. But I also stand for peace and stable conditions without which all progress is impossible. And if progress is our goal, sure progress, even rapid progress, if you please, any forces that hold us back in the upward march, from whatever source they come, deserve the condemnation of every right minded individual.

### MR. BOMANJI.

Mr. S. R. Bomanji in seconding the the resolution to adopt the report, said that the Government had appointed some time back a from Calcutta by the name of on the Mercantile and Naval Committee. He was surprised to read the name and wrote a letter to the Government asking for information in regard to this man but not getting a satisfactory answer, learnt on enquiry that he was from Bengal and was employed in the "Statesman" of Calcutta. Now if Government wanted to nominate any representative they could have got a far better and more intelligent man in Bombay than the "Bhuva" of the "Statesman." Besides the Government had no need to go to any Committee to enquire or decide about the training of the Indian youths as naval or military cadets if they only followed the other Governments as to what they do in this respect. He said, the other Governments such as England, France or America before giving monopoly, enter into agreement with a steamship company to train a certain number of youths in the mercantile training For instance, the British India Steam Navigation Co., enjoyed monopoly to run their steamers on the Indian coast. It was the duty of the Government to enter into agreement with this Company to train a certain number of Indian youths every year in the art of mercantile marine and not to consign their fate to a committee of "Bhuvas" (laughter). Then there was the question of Banks and insurance companies in which Indians had no voice. He instanced the case of the Imperial Bank of India. When certain officers were on the eve of retirement they were sent home (England) in charge of their English branches on a princely salary of £4,000 per year. Their provincial Governor's were paid Rs. 10,000 per month and travelling allowance, etc. Likewise the heads of the Imperial Bank were paid Rs. 10,000 per month plus, it was alleged, travelling allowance, etc. He did not grudge all this, but the grim irony was that in spite of all this princely pay and lavish expenditure there have been so many defalcations in the Bank it being a judicial matter under enquiry in the Court the less said the better. It was he (speaker), who opposed opening English branches with such top heavy expenses, as he knew that it would cost the bank at least £25,000 per year for the upkeep without any tangible profit, the brunt of which would ultimately fall on the Indian branches which were paying and earning profits.

### SOUTH AFRICAN BANK.

Referring to the Bank of South Africa he said Indians were not allowed to stay there much less to trade and it was a matter of great surprise that the Government had permitted the Bank of South Africa to open business in this city without any restriction. This bank was making lacs of rupees from this country and it was time that the Chamber drew the attention of the Government to this anomally. They had also no voice in the election of their representative in the League of Nations. He was sure if Government had nominated an Indian businessman he would have done a far better service to the country than the Right Hon. Mr. Shastri, who having no knowledge of India as a businessman from the Indian point of view he was like another "Bhuva" (laughter). They all knew that in the budget of Government of India there was a big deficit and yet not a single pie was taken from the English banks, English Insurance Companies and English Shipping Companies. They did not contribute a single pie in the shape of income-tax into the coffers of the Government of India. They were taking away wealth from India to the tune of 400 million sterling every year and yet the Government did not exact a single pie from them in the shape of income-tax. Their plea was that they paid income-tax in England, but that was not the right excuse. If they made profit in India from Indian wealth they should pay income-tax to the Indian Government and not to the Home government. But the reverse was the case with the foreign banks, insurance companies and shipping companies. They did not enjoy the same privilege as the English companies and the Government were exacting income-tax from them, Why there should be such an invidious distinction, he failed to see if Government wanted money and when there was a deficit in the exchequer.

Referring to the currency exchange he said there should be a standard of value. Government were changing the value of currency off and on, the result was that India had to suffer heavily.

Mr. Manu Subedar then further seconding the resolution said India was like a milch cow which serves the purpose of England in her dire necessity. If England was attacked economically she would fall on India for help. If there was an economic crack in her system, she ould run up to India for material to cement the crack Foreign companies were taking away Indian money by crores, the reverse bills were costing India in crores, purchase of stores were drying India by crores and railways and shippings were mulcting India by crores. He therefore urged the Chamber to awake and take steps to prevent further economic drain.

Mr. Mavji Govindji in supporting the report said whether cooperators or non-cooperators they should sink their differences in matters of business affecting country's welfare. They should not forget that they were businessmen and Indians and not allow political differences to prevail upon business matters affecting economic and material welfare of the country.

Mr. W. T. Halai opposed the passing of the report and was taking para by para but he was asked by the president to comment on the whole report and say whether to adopt or to reject, if the latter, he said, it would be sent to the Committee for disposal. Mr. Halai made here some strictures on the Development Department and said the interview which Sir C. H. Setalwad was not elicited in the report.

Mr. Trivedi:—The interview was confidential.

Continuing Mr. Halai said that it was not confidential and it should have been elicited in the report. (Here there was some uproar, some members wanted Mr. Halai to speak, whereas some said he had exceeded the time limit. After some unintelligible discussion the president ruled that Mr. Halai should address on the report as a whole.

At this stage Mr. Purshotamadas Thakurdas rose and asked permission of the president to address for a few minutes, which being granted, severel condemned Mr. Halai's attitude towards the Chamber. He said Mr. Halai was a member of the Committee who interviewed Sir Chimanlal Setalwad. Sir Chimanlal had given to understand from the very beginning that the interview was to be treated as private and confidential and not public. The committee members, including Mr. Halai, acceeded to this and it did not behove Mr. Halai to come now and criticize what the committee (on which he too was a member) If he did not agree with the proposal of Sir Chimanlal in regard to the private of the intereview he should have told there and then his intension and informed the Committee and Sir Chimanlal that he did not agree and that would he make any public use of the interview that he liked. On the other hand he quietly acquiesced at that time but had then chosen to criticize the said action, to which he too was a party. It was an insult to the Committee and the Chamber and he feared in future no Government officials would condesend to have an interview with the Chamber. He therefore asked Mr. Halai to explain his conduct and also express regret.

Mr. Halai was here asked by the Chairman whether he was on the committee or not which interviewed Sir Chimanlal, to which Mr. Halai replied in the affirmative. He was then asked whether it was private or not, to this too he replied in the affirmative, after some discussion and hesitation. Mr. Bomanji, at this stage, intervened and asked Mr. Halai to express regret, and thus drop the matter.

The vote was taken on the report here and as it had already taken a long time involving a heated discussion was passed, Mr. Halai only dissenting.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee asked the president before the report was to vote, if the expenditure for convening the protest meeting in the Town hall was borne by the Chamber or Mr. Suntoke, the President of the Town hall meeting.

The President—By the Chamber (laughter).

The following members were then elected to the Committee for the ensuing year, with Mr. Devidas Vithaldas as Auditor.

Messrs. Purshotamdas Thakordas. (Chairman, Devidas Madhavji Thakersey. (Vice-Chairman), Manmohandas Ramji, Lalji Naranji, Hansraj Pragji Thakersey, Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Jehangir, B. Petit, Sir Vithaldas Thakersey, Motilal Kanji, Motilal Vallabhji, Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla, B. F. Madan, Ishavardas Laxmidas, N. M. Muzumdar, Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna, Jamnadas Vasanji Manji, Kikabhoy Premchand, Vallabhdas Chaturbhuj Shivaji, Morarji Mulraj Khatav, Girjashankar B. Trivedi, S. B. Billimoria, Walchand Hirachand, Mahamadbhoy Hajibhoy Lalji, Mavji Govindji Sheth, and Jamnadas Dwarkadas.

Mr. Halai's 24 resolutions were then taken up and on the motion of Mr. S. R. Bomanji, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Phiroz C. Sethna, it was resolved to send them to the Chamber's Committee for consideration and report in the next quarterly meeting. Mr. Halai hesitated and tried to argue at first but yielded in the end.

Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, the President-elect then refused the office as president with thanks but was prevailed upon to accept it.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

## THEATRE AND CINEMA.

The new arrivals at the Excelsior Theatre "The Optimystics certainly commenced their season in Bombay on Saturday evening in excellant style. A large audience composed of many well-known membrs of the Indian Turf settled down to a very merry and enjoyable evening applauding enthusiastically almost every item on the programme.

"The Optimystics" provide an entertamment which cannot fail to appeal to mixed audiences such as we are apt to get at times in Bombay. The programme presented on Saturday evening was decidedly a bill containing a number of the best turns we have yet seen at the Excelsior Theatre whenever a variety show has been in evidence.

* * * *

One of the principal attractions is Okito from that home of mystery. St. George's Hall. London where Messrs. Maskelyne are continually producing exponents of the magic art as well as a continuity of mystifying illusions from one year to the next. Okito we understand is a descendent of six generations of Magic. Judging by his mystifying performance of spectacular Chinese conjuring we cannot help agreeing with Okito with regard to his mysterious antecedents.

* * * *

We come next to "The Optimystic Thrill" a very very exciting invention indeed. Attilla in this act is billed to commit a murder in full view of the audience each evening. A lady is very effectively nailed down in a case just large enough to hold her. The case is sawn through and the lady appears "alive and kicking" as the expression goes after the sawing business has been completed, much to everyone's supreme relief of course. It is not at all nice to see a lady sawn in two, even shall we say, in one's imagination.

This sensational item on the programme is billed titled "Sawing through a woman". It occurred to us what a chance this must present to our compositor. If he takes a fit into his head to set this up as "Seeing through a woman" in all probabity Mr. Ce. Grath would find the greatest difficulty in providing standing room for the numbers of interested patrons seeking admission during the week.

By the way, the Excelsior management invite any member or members of the audience to bring their own saws. We venture to suggest to old as well as prospective patrons for the occasion of the Excelsior Sawing operation, that in the event of patrons not being in a position to provide their own saw, a loan of several may be granted by the "clerk of works" either at the Gateway of India, or on the site of the Tate Bank.

We particularly recommend the saws used on these two sites for the purpose of multiplying hugh portions of stone of various sizes, as being most suitable for the sawing act at the Excelsior.

* * * *

In presenting "The Optimystics" Maurice E. Bandman has again introduced another very talented company to Bombay.

Apart from the two principle attractions on the bill to which we has just briefly referred there are also a number of popular artistes who have been brought out direct from London. They are Pauline Day, an excellent contralto, Anthony South a well-known London baritone, Fiona Leigh The Entertainer, Cyril Doughty and Charles Resti. Comedians, and Eva George, a Soubrette all of whom contribute pleasing numbers towards a very capable bill of variety fare.

"The Optimystics" matinee performance yesterday at 5-30 p.m. was a great success and well patronised. There will be a performance this evening as usual.

* * * *

Before giving a brief summary of our Cinema programmes for the week we perhaps might refer back for a moment or two, to the excellence of the performances given during the week by that bright and talented concert party "The Queries." It is a long time since we have had the pleasure of being entertained by a concert party who were able to boast of a large amount of popularity immediately after their first appearance. L. Leeds who presented the Company certainly had a very desirable party of performers to present, which now-a-days in this quarter of the Globe is saying a great deal. In styling "The Queries" as "An all Laughter Show" we must say we are of the opinion that he is certainly justified in describing it as such, laughter there was, and provoked in abundance throughout each performance, and we had a very strong notion that that imitable comedian Harry Leeds was more than responsible for creating fifty per cent. of it, and at the same time responsible for inoculating the rest of the company with the necessary formula for producing the other fifty per cent.

Harry Leeds is undoubtedly the most amusing comedian we have had the opportunity of listening to in Bombay for some considerable time. His number of appearances at the Excelsior Theatre on this occasion was indeed somewhat limited. We trust when next he comes again to Bombay his stay will be of a much longer duration.

Edgar Holland the pianist of the party who contributed several delightful solos at each performance which calls for special comment, is undoubtedly one of the finest pianists Bombay can boast of having listened to, since the visit of Jan Cherniavasky.

Trixie Le Mar who rendered many delightful vocal numbers is a singer who gave an excellent account of herself, in fact as a combination "the Queries" left little to be desired when it came to individual effort, and they are pretty sure to meet with the same success whenever they go.

At the Opera House the Italian Opera Company still continue to occupy the attention of a small percentage of Bombay's Opera lovers.

Attendances at the Opera House continues to be somewhat limited. It is a great pity a really capable and adequate orchestra as regards size could not have been recured for this season of grand opera itstead of the half hearted attempt which has been made in this direction to meet so important an operatic requirement.

"Rigoletto" was presented at the Saturday matinee and "Ernani" for the first time this season at the evening performance.

There was a matinee performance of "Faust" yesterday at 5.30 p.m.

To-day "Tosca" will be presented.

In glancing over the various Cinema programmes for the week we again perceive much to enable Cinema-goers to enjoy a very wide choice in these matters.

The "Star Cinema" presents a further two episodes of that great wonder serial dealing with a Spiritula theory of Sir Oliver Lodge which has been entitled "The Invisible Ray".

This absorbing film is an education in itself on matters appertaining to the Occult Science.

In addition to an excellent, and varied picture programme there is a special entertainment presented by Prof Brayer, and Madam Labemoe which is largely dependent on that now old, tried and trusted "musical" concoction "Jazz."

* * * *

At The Alexandra Cinema. "Lucile Love" that very popular serial continues to provide interest and excitement, as the story is unfolded. The fourth instalment is now billed to be shown during the week.

* * * *

A good programme is presented by the Cinema Precious. S. Eddy Polo in that powerful serial.

bill. Those of our Cinema goers who have a liking for adventure cannot do better than follow the exploits of Eddy Polo week by week.

* * * *

"The Sky-Ranger" figures on the programme at the Imperial showing episodes three, four and five this week. A very fine Pathe Serial is also shown, entitled "Come, fly on the wings of adventure" a typical Jules Verne story of the air.

* * * *

At the Empress we have Elmo Lincoln the original Tarzan in "The adventures of Tarzan" supported by Louise Lorraine. Our Cinema patrons are quite conversant with Tarzan films by now we presume, which will enable us to forego the necessity of explaining precisely who Tarzans is and was.

* * * *

The Majestic is presenting this week a Kohinoor Super production called "Bhakta Amberish" a religious play depicting the devotional path of religion which leads to realization of true happiness which is the key note of this wonderful film story.

* * * *

An excellent film programme is billed at the Empire for the week including the fourth of the "Big Five" productions "Isobel," or the trails end, featuring Jane Novak, and House Peters. One of the most attractive features of this great film production is its wonderful settings. In addition to this big item on the programme the Pathe Gazette will also be shown as usual.

At the Excelsior Cinema we have "A Royal Acrabat" Featuring Buffelo Italy's story man. A very suitable name for a strong man by the way.

Other films programmes of considerable merit will be found this week at the Globe Venus Cinema and the West End Cinema.

## SALARIES OF MUNICIPAL CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—From reports already published of the discussions at the last Monday's and Thursday's meetings of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on the above question it appears that, whereas all Members are unanimously in favour of well-thought-out proposals of their Special Committee in the matter the Commissioner, who is the Ma-Bap of the poor Clerks under his kind control is singularly against the proposals. The attitude of the Commissioner is indeed very strange. Usually a minister-in-charge goes with his proposals for increases before the Assembly and the Assembly critiesises the proposals and either rejects or cuts them down. But when the Assembly makes any proposal, the minister with due respect find out ways and means to give effect to the same. Fortunately for the clerks of the Bombay Municipality, the Corporation is now in a mood to appreciate their services and is eager to give them some relief in these hard times, but the Commissioner reprecached the members for their kind mood on Thursday last and said they were influenced and suggested their sending the proposals on to him and the Standing Committee for their consideration. He submitted:—

(1) That under Section 79 of the Municipal Act the actual revision of salaries below Rs. 200 could only be effected by the Commissioner submitting a revised scale to the Standing Committee and the latter could then approve of the same. That the Corporation could therefore merely express an opinion but could not give sanction to the proposed revision and that they should strictly observe the law (Section 79).

(2) That the Corporation had a domestic establishment of 17000 permanent employees that an amount of Rs. 20 lakhs was spent upto now in giving in creases to these employes and that it should not light-heartedly propose an increase in the salary of any one official without a serious danger of that being fraught with considerable trouble.

(3) That the members of the Committee who considered the proposals in the first instance are guilty of deceiving the Corporation in certain respects.

(4) That the salaries of the superior staff had not been revised for 30 years, whereas the salaries of clerks had been revised in 1917-18 and 1919-20 and that a fresh revison was now under discussion in 1921-22. That this was a third revison since the War.

(5) That granting that the cost of living had increased 100 per cent, the increases now proposed were in excess of 100 per cent, when compared with the salaries of 1914.

(6) That in England a man getting £6 per week during the War was now willing to take only £4 per week and to consider himself lucky to get a job at that.

(7) That being a poor man himself, he claimed every sympathy for the poor employes.

Let us now examine all these points and statements seriatim, and see how far they are borne out by facts and practice.

(1) Section 79 of the Municipal Act requires that the Commissioner should from time to take submit to the Standing Committee a revised schedule of all officers and servants (only excluding the Executive and Hydraulic Engineers, the Executive Health Officer, and the Municipal and Schools Committee's Secretaries and their Staff) and that the Standing Committee should either sanction or modify such schedule "provided that no new office of which the total emoluments exceed Rs. 200 per month shall be created without the sanction of the Corporation."

From this Section it is quite clear that the Schedule of all officers and servants, both below and above Rs. 200 has got to be submitted to the Standing Committee in the first instance and that whereas the Standing Committee is competent to sanction all appointments below Rs. 200, the appointments above Rs. 200 require the further sanction of the Corporation. In this connection it would be work while referring to Sir Basil Scott's opinion obtained by the Corporation in the matter in March 1908. Did the Commissioner strictly observe this Section in the case of the Officers' revision which he got sanctioned by the Corporation on Monday last? Did he submit their schedule to the Standing Committee in the first instance before obtaining the sanction of the Corporation thereto as required by Section 79? No, nor does he propose to do so in the case of the proposed Engineers' second revision. He thinks that the requirements of the Section are amply met by first getting the sanction of the Corporation to the revision on a recommendation of one of their Committees, and then forwarding the revision to the Standing Committee for compulsory adoption!

(2) The question now before the Corporation is purely of clerks, who number about 700 and not of the whole domestic establishment of 17,000 persons which consists of about 100 superior Officers, 700 clerks, 600 Engineering, Health and market outdoor staff and 15,000 Labour. The wages of each of these classes are quite independent of one another and are not necessarily regulated by the same combination of circumstances and therefore an increase in any of them is not likely to be fraught with danger as apprehended. Further out of the increase of Rs. 20 lakhs given to the staff, an increase of only about Rs. 4 lakhs was given to the clerks and the Commissioner need not have made a bogey of increase in expenditure by mentioning the figure of Rs. 20 lakhs which is irrelevant to the present question.

(3) Amongst the members of the Committee who have signed the report are Sir Sassoon David, Kt.,; Dr. Mastere; Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji; Dr. Sukhia, Mr. Mody; Mr. Dabholkar and many other Councillors almost all of whom are men of long experience and judgment and themselves not liable to be deceived, not to speak of their deceiving the Corporation.

(4) and (5). It is not correct to say that the salaries of the Officers concerned were not revised during the last 30 years. If a reference is made to the Budgets and the Municipal Servants' Lists of the last 30 years it will be found that the salaries of almost all the officers excluding the Commissioner and his Deputy have been revised from time to time, and that some of them have been given either a personal allowances, or a motor allowance or a motor in addition, the latter two having the advantage of saving conveyance allowance even for purposes other than strictly official. Vide the salaries of posts of the Municipal Secretary, the Executive Health Officer, the Executive Engineer, the Mechanical Engineer, the Chief Accountant, the Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, etc. etc. in 1892-93 and in years subsequent to 1900-1901. The incumbents of all these posts were in receipt of small salaries either in the Municipality or outside, before they were appointed to these fat salaried posts and should have nothing to complain. It appears before the Commissioner made the aforesaid sweeping assertion, he had not studied the details of each officer's post and had conveniently forgotten the revision made in the salaries of the Engineering officers and others in 1919. The repeated revision of the clerks' salaries goes to show that the previous revision was not adequate as the cost of living had increased by more than 100 per cent as compared with that of 1914. The proposed increase cannot therefore be to be anything but essential and overdue.

(6) As pointed out by Mr. Jamsetjee Wadia, the cost of living is going down in England and it is no wonder that a man who formerly demanded £6 a week should now be satisfied with £4. Should the cost of living similarly go down in Bombay, there should be no objection to start retrenchment beginning with the Officers' salaries first.

(7) The Commissioner's avowed sympathy for the poor clerks cannot be doubted from the very sympathetic attitude taken up by him, and that he is poor needs no proof as the Corporation have had to go to the trouble of deciding to enrich him by moving Government to sanction an increase of Rs. 1,000 for him (raising his salary to Rs. 4000) —a meagre figure indeed compared with the paltry increases proposed for the clerks.

Will this help the City-Fathers to strengthen the poor clerks' case and the Commissioner to reconsider his present attitude?—Yours, etc.

JUSTICE AND FAIRPLAY.

## FATAL ALTERCATION.

Yesterday, at about 3 a.m., an altercation took place between two Mahomedans, named Ahmed Ali Khan and Royasat Ali Khan Mansurali, who lived together in a room, situated on Tankpakhady Street. Ahmed Ali was employed as a watchmau in the Khatau Makanji Mill and had some money which, it is alleged, he deposited with some persons. Now, what happened was that—Riyasat Ali Khan, who wanted to go to his native town, asked Ahmed Ali Khan to lend him some money. Thereupon an altercation took place between them, when Ahmed Alikhan threatened Riyasat Ali with assault, if he did not give him any money. Soon after a neighbour in an adjoining room heard some shrieks. He, then, hurried to the scene and saw Ahmed Ali Khan in a pool of blood, lying dead on the ground. The matter was subsequently brought to the notice of the Police, who, after making enquiries, arrested Riyasat Ali Khan. The dead body was removed to the morgue.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation ...

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8.

The Standing Committee 1-10 p.m.

### PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a public meeting at the Jamshedji Jijibhoy Hall to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Swami Satya Deo will speak on "Our National Ideals."

### BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A meeting of the members of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at the Sanitary Institute to-day (Monday) at 7-15 p.m. (S.T.) All members are expected to be present.

### THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Kaikhushro H. E. Tarapore, will lecture in Gujarati at the Hall of the Theosophical Society 27, Apollo Street, Fort) this (Monday) evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Service of Humanity". The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

### BYCULLA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Managing Committee of the Byculla D. C. C. will be held to-day at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Mr V A Desai's office (72 Apollo Str.)

### CORONER'S INQUEST

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest, yesterday afternoon, touching the death of Ahmed Ali Khan, who was murdered by Ryasat Ali Khan in an altercation on the morning of the 3rd instant at Tank Padhady Street.

Dr. Nuran, after having described the injuries, said that in his opinion the cause of death was fracture of the vault and base of the skull. If a chopper was used, the back of it had caused the injuries to the head. This was supported by the fact that a hair was glued to the back of the—chopper by the congested blood. The wound in the neck was caused by a sharp-edged weapon, such as the knife produced in the court.

Further enquiry stands adjourned.

## UNITED MILL STRIKE.

### WORKERS ADVISED TO RESUME WORK.

A mass meeting of the workers of the United Mills was held at the Gowalia Talao maidan. A large number of women were present. Messrs. Sawhney, Kanthi, Nandker and Chaman Lall were present and addressed the men at length. A volunteer corps was formed both for men and for women workers. Mr. Chaman Lall advised the men to resume work this morning. He said if there had been a Union in existence there would have been no strike as negotiations would have proceeded without any necessity on the part of the men to lay down their tools. The employers will now, perhaps realise the necessity of Trade Unions which, as this strike revealed, would be of great assistance in settling disputes. They would also realise how reasonable the so called "outsiders" were—without whose assistance this strike might have lasted another month. Mr. Sawhney spoke on the advantages of Unionism and the advisability of forming corps whose motto should be non-violence. The meeting then dispersed.

## CALCUTTA RACES.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

FEBRUARY PLATE. Distance about 1 3/4 miles.

Winner Rs 3,000 second Rs. 1,200 third Rs. 600. Handicap Hurdle Race for Horses.

Mr. Doutie's GREY GOSLING 12-10 Murrel 1
Mrs. Owen's GAVRELLE 9-11 Doy ..... 2
Messrs. Byass and Sheppard's REIGNING STAR 10-13 Lyons ..... 3
Mr. Mogg's Bay Mail 10-1 Stuart ..... 4

Totalizators paid Rs. 21 for win and Rs. 15 and Rs. 15 for places.

OCHTERLONY PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. Handicap for horses in third division.

Mr. Doutie's POSEIDON 8-8 Harrison ... 1*
Mr. Galstaun's APLOOK 7-1 H. Walker ... 1*
Messrs. Louvet and Soutar's STAMFORD 9-13 Walker ..... 3
Mr Low's POLLY HOPKINS 7-7 dec 1 lb. Smith ..... 4

*Dead heat.

Totalizator paid Rs. 37 on Joseidon and Rs. 107 on Aplook for win; Rs. 24 on Possidon Rs. 42 on Aplook and 17 on Staford for places.

AUCKLAND PLATE. (Div. Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000 second Rs. 700 third Rs. 300. Handicap for horses in fourth division.

Mr. Khettry's HUGH ROE 8-4 Northmore 1
Mr Hugue's TORCHLIGHT 8-9 Wallace ... 2
Mr. Taylor's THE BRAT 8-4 Thompson ... 3
Mr. Fordyce Harvey's SHERWOOD BELLE 8-8 A. D. Walker ..... 4

*Dead heat.

Totalizators paid Rs. 23 for win; Rs. 15 on Hugh Roe, Rs. 53 on Torchlight and Rs. 32 on The Brat for places.

AUCKLAND PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000 second Rs. 700 third Rs. 300. Handicap for horses in fourth division.

Mr. Khettry's FAST SIMON 8-8 Northmore 1
Mrs. Randall's BLACK JESS 9-0 Marland 2
Capt. Sanford's 7-2 dec. 2 lbs. Stokes ..... 3
Messrs. Lowe and Soutar's WINDSOR LADY 9-2 Higgins ..... 4

Totalizators paid Rs. 41 for win and Rs. 20 Rs. 60 and Rs. 31 for places.

OCHTERLONY PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000 second Rs. 1000 third Rs. 500. Handicap for horses in third divisions.

Mr. Leckie's MARTIN 9-5 Northmore ..... 1
Maj. Moloney's KING OF BEES 8-13 Higgins ..... 2
Mr. Mullick's VERLAND ROSE 8-0 dec. 1lb. Harrison ..... 3

Totalizators paid Rs. 21 for win; Rs. 13, Rs. 16 and Rs. 17 for places.

ESPLANADE PLATE. Distance 1 miles 3 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 400; second Rs 1,500 third Rs. 150. Handicap for horses in second division.

Messrs. Douetil and Hartley's BILCLOON 9-1 Harrison ..... 1
Mr. Low's ST NATHEY 9-7 Smith ..... 2
Mr. Thomas' JACK 8-12 Barden ..... 3
Mr. Main's PEASE CELEBRATION 8-5 Grace ..... 4

Totalizators paid Rs. 29 for win; Rs. 15, Rs. 19 and Rs. 27 for places.

MAIDEN PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000 second Rs. 700 third Rs. 300 Handicap for maiden horses in third division.

Mr. Pogose's THE O'MALLEY 8-1 Orchard 1
Mr. Denetil's BACHELOR'S VANITY 7-11 Smith ..... 2
Mr. Futwiller's ANZID 8-7 Northmore ..... 3
Mr Marchmont's CYMERALD 8-4 Stokes 4

Totalizators paid Rs. 23 for win; Rs. 17 and Rs. 24 for places.

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*MONDAY, February 6, 1922.*


## A NEAR EAST SETTLEMENT.

If, as Reuter suggests, French diplomatic opinion inspires the "Temps'" suggestion as to a Near Eastern settlement, the message is encouraging. In the very illuminating and frank letter we publish elsewhere His Highness the Aga Khan assured us that powerful forces were working in France on behalf of the Turks, and the "Temps" suggestions seem to bear out this assurance very emphatically. We do not assert that these suggestions if acted upon would in themselves satisfy Muslim opinion or allay agitation. They do not touch upon the problem of the future of the Jazirat-ul-Arab. They ignore the demand that a real and unmandated Muslim authority hold complete sway over the Holy Places of the Faith. They do not secure for the Khalifa his right of actual wardenship over these Holy Places. But, as far as they go, the "Temps'" suggestions carry a message of hope. To analyse them briefly in the order in which they are set out in Reuter's cable:—First it is suggested that a Graeco-Turkish Peace shall not be regarded as a necessary preliminary to the Franco-British Pact. Since the proposals go on to demand Turkish sovereignty for the whole of Asia Minor, and since Greece newly-financed by British bankers is very certain to press her land-grabbing "claims", France probably feels that it may safely be left to the Turks and Ghazi Mustapha Kemal to deal with the Greeks after the Powers have adjudged in the matter. Indeed, the next suggestion has this direct meaning. For if Britain and France agree that there shall be no military or naval compulsion of Greeks or Turks, and at the same time assign the whole of Asia Minor unrestrictedly to Turkey it can only remain for the Turks to enforce the Allies' decree in their favour. The Muslims of the world have every confidence in the ability of the gallant Turks to defeat the Greeks again as comprehensively as they have been defeated twice recently by the Kemalists. We will not therefore quarrel with the suggestion, though it is one of weakness and will be so regarded by every Muslim. Since to the logical Islamic view there can be no neutrality in a quarrel between Right and Wrong, it is clearly the moral duty of England and France to help Turkey to drive the Greeks out of Asia Minor should they refuse to go. But Islam recognises that here Western civilization and diplomacy have not yet advanced sufficiently towards the Truth as to do more than agree to be neutral when evil forces oppose it. That will come later—when Western civilization has been further civilized by the East. So, the Allies must, we fear, continue to wash their hands and declare themselves innocent of the blood of the hundreds of human beings who must die before Greece is forced to her knees by Turkey and the sword of Mustapha Kemal. For it is only Western statecraft that forces the Jehad on the Turks by standing aside supinely and allowing a robber nation to do its worst, when a mere threat from France or England would summon Greece to heel. But, as we have said, the Western Powers are not yet sufficiently advanced, to be moral first and diplomatic afterwards, and Muslims must accept the West's state of backwardness as an unfortunate, but existing, fact. The Powers must be neutral. So be it! *Maktoob*—it is written. And whether that "neutrality" goes to the honest length of withdrawing from Greece the fifteen millions of English pounds sterling recently lent her,—which money will be squandered in a vain Crusade against the Turks—India's Muslims are content to let the Sword of Mustafa Kemal expel the Greeks from Asia Minor since no alternative offers. But in the event of Greece retaining English money, we wonder mildly whether neutral Britain will allow Turkey to raise a loan in India?

To resume our brief analysis of the "Temps'" suggestions there can be no two opinions as to the statement that the only way effectually to protect the Christian minorities in Asia Minor is to leave their protection to the people who have protected them so well through centuries. For the setting up of privileged communities and zones with Allied "guarantees" levelled at the head of Turkey can have only one effect where people like the Christians of Asia Minor are concerned. The newly-discovered pets of the Allies must surely wax arrogant and seditious instead of settling down to live peaceably as free subjects of a free Turkish Empire. It follows logically then that "the whole of Asia Minor must be restored to Turkish sovereignty" as the "Temps'" suggests. The restoration would give to the Turks, a homeland—"a solid 'Spain' or 'Sweden' on which the Khalif could count and build," to quote the Aga Khan's wise words. As a step towards the full concession of the Khilafat claims it is an essential one and its effect must needs be to strengthen the hands of Muslims the world over who are determined that the Khalifa of Islam will remain the Khalifa in all sooth.

## "SICKENING, SHUFFLING HYPOCRISY."

Through their purely accidental leakage in England the findings of the committee of enquiry into the Moplah train tragedy are now public property. But for the accident, it would have been impossible to say for how many weeks or months more the Madras Government would have sat upon the committee's report on the pretext of its being "still under consideration." The tragedy occurred in the third week of November and though full two and a half months have expired the world has still to be told what exactly caused it and who were responsible for bringing it about. While reluctantly forced to make public the findings of the committee, the Madras Government are not yet in a position to tell us what action they are going to take upon the committee's report. That will take more time, though we expect that as a result of the unexpected exposure of their shuffling and dilatory tactics the Government will now bestir themselves to deliver their verdict. The public of this country need not be under any delusion that anything heroic will be attempted by the Government of which Lord Willingdon is the head. That Government's attitude towards the tragedy has been from the very beginning one of extreme vacillation, while their solicitude to make it appear that there was no culpable neglect on the part of any official connected with Malabar, has been but too painfully evident to the public. It is but natural that the committee they appointed—a committee which has throughout shown itself to be subservient to those who had brought it into being—should take its cue from them and try to whitewash the conduct of every body concerned in the tragedy, including Mr. Knapp, the chairman of the Committee, who has been appointed Special Commissioner for Malabar and who is consequently ultimately responsible for the civil administration of the districts. The "Daily News" of London has characterised the so-called findings of the committee as "sickening, shuffling hypocrisy." But what else could anyone expect of a committee with an official as its head and one, too, whose own responsibility in connection with the tragedy was not above question? The personnel of the committee, when it was announced, had dashed to the ground all hope of anything good coming out of its appointment. There was not one member on it who was not amenable to official "samjaoing" and who could be depended upon to look at the truth unaided by official spectacles. It is apparent that such of the members of the committee as are non-officials—and they themselves come from martial law areas—have allowed their anxiety to "cooperate" with the official world to overcome their zeal to arrive at the truth and their sense of justice.

The committee, while "deploring" the "accident", appears to be extremely reluctant to hold any individual or individuals, official or otherwise, responsible for it. It attempts to find a way out of the difficulty by blaming an abstract entity like the "railway company" and the "practice" hitherto followed in conveying prisoners. Thus, while declaring that the use of the vans of the pattern employed in carrying the prisoners was "undoubtedly justified", "in circumstances of emergency," the committee says "the practice" should have been kept under better regulation. This is in respect of the responsibility of the railway company. As regards Government servants, namely, the Sub-Magistrate and the sergeant of police, they too, according to the Committee, were justified in following "the practice" of using such vans, "which had been established and continued by superior authorities." Thus, their acceptance of the unventilated vans was "accidental" and "not due to their negligence." Since, thus, these subordinates are absolved from responsibility on the score of their following a "practice," established and continued by superior authorities, one would have expected that the committee would have carried its findings to their logical conclusion and brought home to the "superior authorities" at least the real responsibility for the tragedy. But what do we actually find? The committee, after asserting that this superior authority was civil rather than military, discharges the former with a feeble warning to behave better i.e., to bring the system of transport of prisoners under better regulation! Could the "shuffling hypocrisy" of the entire procedure be more disgusting than this? Under cover of the "system", those higher official who ought to be arraigned as being responsible for the gross neglect which brought about the tragedy, are to be let off. One or two scape-goats, in the persons of the traffic inspector and the sergeant, will, perhaps, be marked down for slight punishment and there the matter will be allowed to rest. Such appears to be gist of the recommendations of the committee and the Government's own intentions in the matter. We are disposed to agree with the committee in one essential matter—in holding the "system" more responsible than the wretched idividuals, who were only carrying out the routine work, however abominable, entrusted to them. It is the "system" which must go! It is this system which was responsible for the Jallianwalla Baug "accident" and which will remain a fruitful source of ghastly "accidents" of the above type. The people of this country have never expected that any reparation for the Moplah tragedy in the way of punishment of those guilty of inhumanity and criminal neglect would be done, so long as the system lasts. But, if as a result of the fresh outrage on truth and justice which the committee and the Government of Madras seem disposed to perpetrate the eyes of the world are fully opened to the character of the "system" which is responsible for all such tragedies, we think the Moplah wretches who were with brutal callousness hurled into eternity will not have died in vain.

## Notes of the Day.

**Hard Fibre.**

It would almost seem that the British legal mind is addicted to futile "threats." We recently had Lord Reading's stern warning about an "affront" to the Prince of Wales. And now Lord Birkenhead, another eminent lawyer, has declared it to be a possibility that Great Britain with regard to India and Egypt "may have once again to prove that the British Empire retains the hard fibre which brought it that Empire." Strangely enough, we in India must refuse to tremble. Quite apart from our supreme confidence that the "formidable movements" in India and Egypt are sufficiently formidable to ensure their success we have Lord Birkenhead's own connection with the Irish settlement to hearten us. The "hard fibre" which brought the British an Empire consists in an uncanny ability to retire gracefully when beaten —sometimes at the mere threat of being beaten. The British Empire has been built up not by hard fibre but by promptly conceding independence to its several component parts as soon as those parts made it quite clear that they would have independence either inside or outside the Empire. The only complete proof of Britain's "hard fibre" lost her America, and she has kept that lesson in mind. Australia, Canada, South Africa, and now Ireland, have remained in the Empire not in awe of Britain's "hard fibre" but because they have been granted, or have won, freedom and autonomy. It was Lord Birkenhead who assisted at the Irish settlement by quibbling in words in the matter of Ireland's measure of allegiance to the Crown. Was this a proof of "hard fibre"? If so, we in India would welcome a further proof giving India complete *Swaraj*. The "hard fibre" of the British Empire, as Lord Birkenhead conceives it, does not exist. But certain very hard facts do.

**Assam Planters.**

For some weeks past the European planters of Assam, aided and abetted most enthusiastically by the "Englishman" and "Statesman" of Calcutta, have been attempting to raise a scare in official circles regarding the "dangerous" condition of things in the province brought about by the Non-cooperation movement and to stampede the Government of Assam into taking stern steps to put down the movement. That their efforts have not been wholly futile can be seen from the fact that last week the Government proclaimed at a stroke as many as five districts under the Seditious Meetings Act. The province has already been brought under the operation of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and hundreds of arrests have already occurred, but the planters instead of realising that repression of this sort only intensifies the unrest in the province and spreads alarm among the tea garden labourers, are frantically calling for more and more repression in the belief that this would restore quiet in the province and reassure the labourers. When one, however, scrutinises the complaints of these planters, it is seen that beyond peaceful picketing and courting of arrests, there is little to indicate that the province is on the verge of "revolution" as the correspondents of the yellow Press of Calcutta wish the world to believe. A good deal is written about the withholding of the bazar supplies of the European population by the vegetable and grain vendors, but of actual intimidation or violence we hear little, though the correspondents are fond of freely using the expressions "intimidation", and "violence" when trying to justify the repression that is going on or goading the authorities to further "firmness."

**Campaign of Misrepresentation.**

The correspondence appearing in the Anglo-Indian Press in connection with the so-called lawlessness in Assam makes highly interesting reading. On one day you may read in the "Statesman" a report from its own correspondent as follows:—

Chandpur is resuming some of its former peace and quietness. Coolie and labour troubles are passing away; the spirit of non-co-operation is perceptibly flagging and meetings are scarce. A little while back feeling in the bazars was so hostile that European visitors were subjected to insults and rude sneers. Animosity of this type has now vanished. The Europeans played a football match with an Indian side a few days back, and the latter won 3—1. This was the first game of the season and was a success.

A few days later you will find in the same journal the situation painted as follows by another correspondent:—

They are openly defied and insulted by the Ganahi-ites when they see picketing the roads, and I am told by our authorities that no action can be taken unless there is violence. This practically means that the planters must take the law into their own hands, and risk a riot and possible damage to themselves, and the properties they are looking after, before Government will take any action. We have for some time been impressing on our native staffs and our labour that Government will not allow this state of things to go on; but they are now losing faith in us, and are beginning to be convinced that the British 'Raj' is done.

Thus the propaganda of mis-representation and incitement to official violence goes on. Unfortunately, Sir William Marris appears to be only too willing to put faith in these tales of "insult" and "intimidation."

## AN APOLOGY

The Indian Hotels Company has filed an action against the "Bombay Chronicle" claiming damages for libel in respect of a paragraph headed "Poor Europeans" appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 12th of August 1921 which purported to give an account as to how the company had treated a band of performance who were engaged in London for the Taj Mahal Hotel and Green's Restaurant belonging to the Company and came out to India at their expense. The paragraph sought to discredit the Company by making it appear that they had treated their employees harshly and in a mean spirit and at the end it was stated that the case of the musicians was not the only one we knew of in which Europeans had received "saucy treatment" from the Company. We find that the several statements in the said paragraph are wholly misleading and untrue. We hereby unreservedly withdraw every statement and innuendo in that paragraph and admit that there never was any foundation for any of the allegations which were made. We regret that we ever made them and we tender our sincere apologies therefor. We have agreed to pay to the Company's Solicitors, Messrs Payne and Co., all the costs, charges and expenses that may have been incurred in the action which they have commenced against us.

## 'THE AGA KHAN'S VIEWS".

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—From the Notes that appeared in your issue of this morning I gather that on two points my views as expressed in the interview have been to a certain extent misunderstood. First as to the underlying tone of "hope". Any one like myself who knows all the forces gathered against a solution of the Near-East question that will satisfy Islam, any one who knows the ramification and depth of these antagonistic forces as I do would be a fool or a knave to indulge in or encourage premature "hope." The literal fact is that we are in the middle of a great diplomatic battle and till it is finally *won* there is no use in indulging in hope or confidence. Most Moslems will agree with me I think that if we lose we must not accept defeat any more than we accepted the so-called "Treaty" of Sevres but ought to go on as we have all been doing so far. But it is my duty to tell my countrymen and co-religionists that there are also powerful forces in Great Britain ranged on our side and that similar but still stronger tendencies in our favour prevail in France. This is the long and the short of it, the simple fact to be faced. The second point is that you seem to imply that while I am anxious about the development of a free and strong and liberal national State in Turkey I am lukewarm for the Sultan Khalif's temporal power. This is a most unfair presentation of my views but I know it is unintentional. I should like to put one question. How does any one propose to secure the permanent and peaceful enjoyment by the Sultan Khalif of his temporal power or even his spiritual supremacy without first assuring him of the existence of a strong and progressive Turkey free of "servitudes" towards foreign countries? Those who know the true history of Turkey from 1877 to this day know well that not only that State but the Khalif never had a chance of doing his utmost in his great spiritual position. Perhaps some day I will be able to say more, far more than I can at this moment as to how the religious interests of Islam, its unity and progress, its spiritual emancipation from superstition and sectarian divisions and dogmatism have been rendered impossible and all attempts illusory by the very fact that a free national State did not exist to support the Sultan Khalif, that there was no solid "Spain" or "Sweden" on which a Khalif or Sultan could count and build.—Yours, etc,

AGA KHAN.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

# QUESTION OF BOUNDARIES.

## ACUTE DIFFERENCES.

## BETWEEN ULSTER AND SOUTHERN PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 7 p.m., Feb. 4.

The hopes of development of entente between Ulster and the Southern Parliament have been somewhat dashed by an official announcement made after an interview between Mr. Michael Collins and Sir James Craig in Dublin to-day. The interview lasted for two and half hours and the announcement says that no further agreement has been reached and that the situation is most serious. It is understood that the difference is in connection with the revision of boundaries.

(Later).—A gloomy impression has been conveyed by a despatch from the Dublin conference between Mr. Collins and Sir James Craig, at which the crux was the boundaries question. The message indicates that the Provisional Government is considering the advisability of putting certain measures into operation to counteract the Northern Parliament's administrative work in every way, especially, in the six counties which form the subject of the controversy. It is pointed out that the only alternative to friendly co-operation there is chaos.

A further cause of the greatest disquietude in Dublin is the fact that nothing has emerged from the conference to indicate that the Northern prisoners will be released, and no assurance has been given that the proposed executions at the Derry gaol will not be carried out. Mr. Collins took stand at the conference on the Treaty clauses relating to the boundaries, which, if put into operation in the terms of the Treaty clauses, will include Tyrone, Fermanagh, a great portion of Armagh, Derry and Down in the Southern Ireland Parliamentary Administration.

Sir James Craig has left for London, where he will await the Ulster Unionist members of the House of Commons due at the forthcoming meeting of Parliament.

## TRREE COUNTIES AS CONVERTS.

### DEPUTATION TO IRISH GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Feb. 4.

A statement by the Irish Provisional Government says that Messrs. Griffith and Collins have received a deputation of representatives of public boards of Newry East, Southdown and South Armagh, who urged the exclusion of those districts from the Northern Parliament. Mr. Griffith told the deputation that they were going to see if Irishmen could settle affairs in peace and unity. The Boundary Commission would only be established if Mr. Collins and Sir James Craig failed to agree.

Mr. Collins said that they could afford to be generous. He would give more for one Orangeman converted to natonal principles than for a hundred English Liberal or Labour converts.

## POSSIBILITIES OF AN IRISH REPUTLIC.

### NEED FOR ALTERING BOUNDERIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Feb. 5.

Captain Charles Craig in a speech at Belfast to-day, declared that he was convinced that South Ireland would have a Republic within two or three years if South Ireland, or any commiss on appointed by the Imperial Government, attempted to take away large pieces of the six counties from North Ireland. The only result would be civil war. If they wanted an Irish settlement without bloodshed, the provisions of the Treaty with regard to the boundaries must be altered.

## HITCH DUE TO MR. COLLINS' STAND.

### WITH CROSS PURPOSES LEAD TO.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Feb. 5.

A joint statement on the Irish negotiations has been issued. It ascribes the hitch which has occurred to the stand taken up by Mr. Michael Collins on the Boundary Commission and to the Irish Delegation's agreements with Mr. Lloyd George that large territories were involved in the Commission and not merely boundary line as Sir James Craig understood privately from British Ministers. Thus the difference is a fundamental one. If the sorry game of cross purposes begins, absence of cooperation in services like the Post Office, Education, Agriculture, and local Government will speedily produce chaos but ample evidence has recently been given of a sincere desire for conciliation by both sides and inspires the hope that bellicose measures may be avoided.

In this connection it is noteworthy that Sir James Craig was warmly cheered in Dublin at the conclusion of yesterday's consultation. Little alarm is expressed in London, where it is pointed out that should negotiations be broken off, the Boundary Commission which includes an impartial element would get to work and would afford further hope of a workable compromise being reached.

## OVERSEAS CLUB.

### NEW HEADQUARTERS OPENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 4.

A distinguished gathering attended the official opening by the Duke of York of the new headquarters of the Overseas Club at Vernon House, Saint James.' The subsequent luncheon at which Lord Burnham presided, was attended by the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Inchcape, Lord Leverhulme, Sir Owen Phillips, High Commissioners Sir Joseph Cook, Sir James Allen and Sir Edgar Walton, the Canadian and Australian Agents-General, Sir William Meyer, Sir Godfry Lagden, Sir Roderick Jones and Sir Howard D'Egville.

Lord Burnham, proposing the health of the Royal Family, paid a tribute to their strong sense of duty, and pointed to that generous figure, the Prince of Wales, who had no easy job, which he had done as well as it could be done. We could not expect impossibilities, but at least we knew that the Prince's influence was always on the side of the healing. (Cheers.).

IDEALS OF EMPIRE.

The Duke of York, responding to the toast, congratulated the Club on its membership of 25,000, scattered over all parts of the Empire, and also on its record in presenting to the Government 350 aeroplanes and sea planes. He expressed admiration for the democratic character of the membership, adding that ours was an Empire of mind, intelligence and spirit and our Imperial obligation was as noble as our strength was great, our duty as sacred as our opportunity was real. By utilising the best in the Empire, and by co-operating with eyes steadily fixed upon the ideals of service and self-sacrifice, which alone sustained national greatness, the Duke of York was confident that Britain would reach the ultimate goal, namely greater human happiness, for the Empire in particular and for the world in general. (Cheers).

Major Evelyn Wrench, the founder of the club, stressed the importance of Englishmens' visiting the Dominions and seeing how the Empire was carried on, thus leading to the realisation that they were citizens of no mean city.

# ITALIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

## SGR. BONOMI'S REASONS.

## CRISIS MAY AFFECT GENOA CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 12 noon, Feb. 4.

A Havas telegram from Rome states that Sgr. Gonomi has notified the Chamber of the Italian Cabinet.

LATER.

Rome.—The resignation of the Cabinet is due to the loss of support in the Parliament where, owing to the hostility towards the Cabinet's foreign policy and other causes such as, alarm against clericals at the recent action of the Catholic ministers on the occasion of the Pope's death, the opposition has been growing, culminating in the Social Democrats, who number 143, joining the opposition.

The crisis may affect the Genoa Conference. A section of the Press has been urging postponement till May on the ground that this would give time for all countries to prepare the ground for discussion.

## DOWNFALL OF BONOMI CABINET.

### DUE TO VATICAN QUESTION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Feb. 5.

Rome The Vatican question is responsible for a big split in Government majority which led to the downfall of Bonomi Cabinet which was dependent on the support of the Catholics and the Socialists. The former are delighted with Signor Bonomi's mark of respect to the late Pope by hoisting flags on Government offices at half-mast but the Socialists are incensed with this and several other actions by which, they contend, the Premier has exceeded precedent in deferring to the Pope's secular claim.

## GENOA CONFERENCE.

### A PRELIMINARY MEETING.

LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 1 a.m. Feb. 5.

Paris.—M. Poincare has invited Allied Governments to a preliminary conference with a view to adopting a common line of conduct as regards the Genoa Conference.

A French semi-official statement indicates that Mr. Poincare is dissatisfied with the vagueness of the wording of the Genoa programme, and declares that the passage, the "establishment of European peace on stable foundations" must not ntail modification of the existing treaties nd he also declares that the Upper Silesian settlement and the reparations problem cannot be reopened. The statement concludes that if France does not obtain payments or guarantees she will be compelled to reserve the liberty of action.

## CONFERENCE TO BE POSTPONED.

### TO SECURE UNEMBARRASSED ITALIAN ATTENDANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM
LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Feb. 5.

In view of the importance with which Great Britain invests the Genoa Conference and the necessity of securing the unembarrassed attendance of Italian delegates there is no doubt a postponement will be made pending the reconstruction of the Italian Government.

# NEAR EAST SETTLEMENT.

## WHOLE OF ASIA MINOR TO BE RESTORED TO TURKEY

## NO PRIVILEGED ZONE FOR CHRISTIAN MINORITIES.

## "THE TEMPS''' INSPIRED FORECAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 11 a.m. Feb. 5.

Paris.—"The Temps," in an apparently inspired leading article, suggests the settlement of the Near East problem might be based on the following principles:—

1. Graeco Turkish peace shall not be regarded as a necessary preliminary to the Franco-British pact.

2. There shall be no military or naval compulsion of Greeks or Turks.

3. Protection of Christian minorities can only be effectively assured by having nothing to do with the creation of any privileged zone or region.

4. The whole of Asia Minor should be restored to Turkish sovereignty.

"The Temps" objects to the proposal to leave the Greeks in Rodosto between the Bulgarians and the Turks, as it considers this would tend to set Bulgaria and Turkey against Greece and Serbia and might possibly lead to another European conflict.

## BRITAIN WANTS JUST PEACE.

### GRAECO-TURKISH WAR SHOULD BE TERMINATED EARLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 5.

It now appears no date has been decided upon for meeting British, French and Italian Foreign Ministers in Paris, at which the Near East question is to be discussed. It is authoritatively reaffirmed that the British view is that Graeco Turkish war should be terminated as soon as possible without favouring either side at the expense of the other. British policy is just peace in the Near East by the common will of France, Italy and Great Britain.

## GREEKS RESUME OPERATIONS

### BUT REPULSED WITH SERIOUS LOSSES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 5.

According to Paris messages from Angora, Greeks have resumed operations on Eskishehr front, despite unpropitious weather, but all attacks were repulsed with serious Greek losses.

## NEAR EAST CONFERENCE.

### DISAPPO INTMENT AT POSTPONEMENT

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 1 a.m., Feb. 4.

Reuter learns that a considerable disappointment is felt in British circles at the enforced postponement of the Near East Conference. The British view is that it is most important to bring the latent Turco-Greek war to end at the earliest possible moment in the interests of both the sides. There is no desire to favour either side at the expense of the other. The aim of the British policy is to bring about speedy durable peace and it is pointed out that the indispensable first step for such a peace is the common agreement between Britain, France and Italy.

Much regret is expressed that it is as yet imperfectly understood in Paris how great would be the effect of close cooperation between the three Allies on this and other questions. So long as such a common agreement is not reached the armistice conditions must prevail with all their embarrassing consequences to the chief parties concerned. Briefly the aim of the British policy is a just peace in the Near East asserted by the common will of the three great Powers.

## LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

### RALLY OF INDIAN SECURITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 11 a.m. Feb. 5.

Stock Exchange market is healthier and recent selling has ceased. People who applied for excessive amounts of new issues in the hope of being able to snatch premium have been disappointed. All leading British funds have showed recovery. Prices of Indian securities have rallied briskly, new scrip closing one pound higher.

## ALLIED DEBTS FUNDING BILL

### AMERICAN GOVERNMENT SUGGESTION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 1-10 a.m., Feb. 5.

Washington—Government objection to the maximum duration and minimum interest on bonus under Allied Debts Funding Bill suggests alternatively a maximum of fifty years and minimum interest of four per cen-

## SITUATION IN PERSIA.

### NATIONALISTS CAPTURE TABRIZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 11 a.m. Feb. 5.

Teherean February 4th.—The Gendarmerie under Colonel Lahouty Khan has attacked and taken Tabriz. A part of the Cossack Garrison surrendered and the remainder fled. Nationalists joined the gendarme. The Governor-General is under surveillance. Lahouty Khan is a well-known Democrat who joined the Turks and the Germans against the Russians in Western Persia in 1915. He lately returned from Constantinople and rejoined the gendarmerie.

## MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 11 a.m. Feb. 5

Messrs. Montagu's silver report states that silver market has been inactive. China markets closed on Jan. 28th until to-day for Newyear holidays. Indian markets, impelled by the fear that the forthcoming Indian budget will provide for the reimposition of import duty, has been buying for prompt shipment and selling equal quantity on two months delivery. This operation coupled with some bear covering, has stiffened prices for the time. The American market, assisted by improvement of sterling exchange, has been seller. Continental offerings have been small.

## SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

### RESULTS OF THE DRAW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 2.

The draw for the second round for the Scottish Association Football Cup has resulted as follows:—

Hearts versus Broxburn.
Claokmannan or Citadel versus Queens of South.
Motherwell versus Hibernians.
Cowdenbeath, Airdrie.
Aberdeen, Queens Park.
Vale of Leven, Alloa.
Third Lanark versus Celtio.
Morton, Clydebank.
Albion Rovers versus Rangers.
Kings Park or Saint Johnstone versus Hamilton.
Royal Albert versus Dundee.
Ayr United, Patrick Thistle.
Kilmarnock versus Saint Mirren.
Bathgate, Falkirk.
East Stirlingshire versus Dunfermline.
Clyde, Boness.

## INTERNATIONAL A. F. MATCH.

### WALES BEATS SCOTLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 4.

Wales beat Scotland by two goals to one in International Association Football match to-day.

## INTERNATIONAL RUGBY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 4.

Scotland and Wales scored nine points each in the International Rugby Football Match to-day.

## INTERNATIONAL POLO CUP.

### ENGLAND DECLINES TO CHALLENEG

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 3.

New York.—The fact that International Polo Cup will not be at stake in 1922 became known after the annual meeting of Polo Association, when it was announced that there would be no challenge from England. It was stated that the British were seeking to have the interval between matches for the Cup increased to five years, with the stipulation that play should be alternatively in England and the United States. The members declared that such a stipulation would necessitate changing the deed of gift establishing the trophy.

It is reported that the Americans will suggest a compromise, making an interval of two or three years.

# "FORMIDABLE MOVEMENTS."

## IN EGYPT AND INDIA.

## BIRKENHEAD ON BRITISH HARD FIBRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 11 a.m. Feb. 5.

Lord Birkenhead in the course of a speech in London referred to the "formidable movements in Egypt and India" and said "it is not inconceivable that in either of these countries we may have once again to prove that the British Empire retains the hard fibre which brought it that Empire."

## FEAR OF CIVIL COMMOTION. IN INDIA AND EGYPT.

### RISK OF DAMAGE TO GOODS COVERED BY INSURANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 11 a.m. Feb. 5.

Rates of one per cent were quoted on London Insurance market yesterday to cover the risk of damage to goods in warehouses in Indian cities owing to riot or civil commotion. A period of twelve months was named in some cases and six months in others. Rates of ten shillings per hundred pounds sterling for twelve months, five shillings for six months and three shillings and four pence for three months were quoted for similar risks to commercial property in Egypt.

## INFLUENZA] STATISTICS.

### 1052 ATTACKS IN ONE DAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 7 p.m., Feb. 4.

New York.—One thousand and fifty-two cases of Influenza were notified yesterday, also twenty deaths. This is additional to Monday's list previously cabled.

## INFLUENZA IN NEW YORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 4.

New York.—812 cases of influenza and 176 of pneumonia have been reported officially in the past twenty-four hours.

## 2,753 CASES IN VIENNA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 4.

Viena.—2,753 cases of influenza occurred during the week ending 27th January, as against 131 in the previous week.

## CHECK OF ANTHRAX.

### INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION APPOINTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 7 p.m., Feb. 4.

The International Labour Office has appointed an Anthrax Commission, composed of exports from South Africa, Australia, Belgium, France, Britain, Italy, India, Japan, Spain and the United States to take measures to check the spread of Anthrax by infected wool and hair.

## DEATH OF PRINCE YAMAGATA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 0.30 a.m., Feb. 5.

Tokio.—The death is announced of Field-Marshal Prince Yamagata.

## INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

### NEW PRESIDENT ELECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Feb. 5.

Hague.—At a preliminary meeting of the judges of the Court of International Justice at the Palace of Peace to-day, M. Loder, formerly member of Netherlands' High Court, was elected President.

## PERSIAN CROWN PRINCE.

### MEETS WITH MOTOR ACCIDENT IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Feb. 5.

Paris.—The motorcar in which the Heir-apparent of Persia was riding collided with a taxicab in Rue Rivoli to-day. The Crown Prince was not hurt.

Sir Archibald and Lady Birkmyre and master Birkmyre, and Brigadier Honourable Charles Bruce sail from Marseilles to-day for Bombay by P. and O. "Karmala."

Sir Walter Runciman has purchased Lord Brassey's famous yacht "Sunbeam."

# THE COLLAPSE AT CANNES

## EUROPEAN POLITICS IN THE MELTING POT.

## M. BRIAND'S DRAMATIC FALL.

## LLOYD GEORGE DISCREDITED

(BY B. G. HORNIMAN)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

The politics of Europe are once more in the Melting Pot. Chaotic would be a mild word in which to describe the condition in which international relations have been left by the dramatic collapse of the Cannes Conference. When I despatched my letter last week, the position of the then French Premier, M. Briand, was, as I indicatd, very precarious. But no one could have foretold the ignominious nature of his ultimate exist from the stage of administrative authority. Not even an adverse vote in the Chamber was required to effect his fall. Summoned back to Paris from the Conference Table at Cannes, no sooner had he arrived in the capital, than he received his marching orders from M. Millerand, the President, and M. Poincare', whose assiduous Chauvinism had prepared the catastrophe for the Minister he has now succeeded. M. Briand was quietly made to realise, by his own colleagues in the Cabinet and the hostile atmosphere all round him that there was no alternative but to accept the inevitable with such dignity as was possible to the occasion. He made no pretence of a fight but went forthwith to the Chamber and announced his resignation. It is characteristic of our make-believe press that up to the last moment they were doing their best to make the British public that M. Briand would receive an overwhelming vote of confidence in the Chamber and return to Cannes to carry out the programme so generously laid down for France by Mr. Lloyd George.

### Why Briand Fell

The two points which brought M. Briand to grief, were, first, his weak attitude from the point of view of the French jingoes—on the question of German reparations; and, second, the Anglo-French "pact". The latter was boomed and boasted in the Government Press in this country as the supreme solvent of Anglo-French differences, devised by the genius of our *presdigateur* Premier. France, it was argued, had a grievance. The guarantee of French Security from German aggression in the future, by Great Britain and the United States, which was a sort of addendum to the Versailles Treaty, had never come into effect because the American Senate would have none of it and turned it down with the rest of the embarrassing undertakings which Mr. Woodrow Wilson brought back with him from Paris. What was simpler then, than for Great Britain to offer a pact guaranteeing France against German aggression for a period of ten years, in return for which M. Briand was to give way on Reparations, consent to an International Conference on economic reconstruction, to which both Germany and Russia should both be invited and agree to denounce the Angora agreement and leave a clear road for Great Britain to develop her own policy in the Near East without regard to French interests.

### French Dignity Offerded.

It all seemed so simple and easy and M. Briand was so pliable, that the thing appeared as good as accomplished as soon as it was put on paper—at least to the Government Press in England. The French, however, have two qualities which make them not an easy prey for Lloyd Georgian diplomacy. They combine the possession of a dignity, which is very easily offended with a keen aptitude for looking well after their own material interests. You may offer a beggar a gift in charity and expect his grateful thanks. But when you are dealing with a self-dependent man with an income of his own your charity is liable to offend. And the first question Paris asked when it saw the text of the "Pact," was: What are we asked to do in return for the British guarantee? We are not a petty state that requires to be guaranteed like Poland or Czecho-Slovakia. This is a one-sided pact which offends our dignity.

Then they examined the nature of the concessions France was expected to make. And here M. Briand was found to be giving away all the things which French Chauvinism,—now in the ascendant, though for how, one cannot say,—holds most precious. The acknowledgment by Soviet Russia of Tsarist Russian debts means a great deal more to French Capitalists, small and great, than to any other country in Europe. French subscribed loan after loan for the support of Tsarist Russia in pre-war days, and has sacrificed more time and again in her unconscionable attempts to have the Soviet Republic overthrown and a capitalist Government in Russia set up again. As for Reparations the French Government in Russia set up again. As for Reparations are a long way off yet from the realisation that has come to the rest of the Allies, that the sums that the Versailles Treaty proposed to extort from Germany are not only far larger than she ought to be asked to pay in honour, but are infinitely beyond her capacity to pay, and that to attempt to squeeze them from a bankrupt people is a suicidal policy for the Allies themselves, who have been reduced to a state of economic paralysis themselves by the ruin of two great would markets like Russia and Germany.

France, or rather those who manipulate the reins of French power, do not see this yet, however. The French, perhaps the most self-contained of all European peoples, being less dependent on external trade and

(Continued on page 9.)

# ARMY EXPENDITURE.

## NEED FOR RETRENCHMENT

## DEBATE IN ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 3.

Mr. H. S Gour moved his retrenchment resolution which asked for the appointment of a mixed committee of officials and non-officials to enquire into the cost of the central government and report on the possibility of effecting economy therein.

Mr. Gour said that he would deal with the military and the civil department separately. As regards the military department, he said that the up keep of the British soldiers alone cost them last year a little less than seventeen crores and the Indian soldier cost only one fifth of his comrades. So by doing away with the British element they would immediately effect a saving of thirteen crores. Again, even though four Commands had been created the Army Headquarters were more populus than in prewar days. There was a lack of policy in the matter of the Air force. The Aerodromes were first built and then scratched. More than a crore of rupees was spent on the air service which was not very useful and which India could not afford at present. The Territorial and Auxiliary Forces should be able to dispense with the necessity of the maintenance of the troops for internal security.

Dr. Gour then named all the departments one by one pointing out those that were overstaffed especially in the senior offices. He said that the House should insist on the association of its members with any official in an advisory capacity. The House should appoint its own committee to effect a salutory retrenchment in the expenditure of the central government. He said that he was surprised to find that in spite of subjects like Education, Revenue and Agriculture etc. being now "Transferred" the central establishment maintained its previous strength.

SIR GODFREY FELL.

Sir Godfrey Fell, Army Secretary, replied at length to the criticisms of Dr. Gour in the matter of Army expenditure. He pointed out that four Commands had been created to remedy many defects which the war had shown in their military organisation. The prewar Divisional demands found they were so much overworked that they would not properly discharge their manifold duties for administration, training, efficiency of troops and maintenance of internal security. In order, therefore, to secure better administration and efficiency of troops four Commands were created. The argument that with the establishment of four Commands the work of Army Headquarters should undergo diminution was quite plausible. But they should realise that the staff could never go back to prewar standard. New services such as Armoured Cars, Machine Guns, Signal Services, and several others had been introduced as a result of the experience of the war and it was therefore natural that the staff should be far above the prewar figure. Government was, however, very anxious for economy. Several strong departmental committees had been appointed to recommend reductions which had been carried. The House would be pleased to learn that the Commander-in-Chief had ordered further five per cent reduction in the entire strength of Army Headquarter.

WASTE ADMITTED.

As for internal security troops, no one would be more pleased than the military people to be relieved of the duty for the maintenance of internal order. But unfortunately the experience of the last year had shown that on very many occasions the military had to be summoned to restore quiet. Dr. Gour had alleged that there was great waste on military works. The speaker admitted that during the war there was waste due to circumstances beyond their control. Their experienced Royal Engineers were called on active services and the work of these officers fell in the hand of far less experienced juniors who were called upon by the emergencies of war to undertake exceptionally difficult task, for instance, accommodation. For, troops, newly mobilised for war had to be provided at once and in order to get immediate execution of works, undoubtedly some waste was incurred. But it was unavoidable. He assured the House there was no waste now. Financial control over these military works had been very much tightened and the head of that department was a most businesslike officer who was as anxious as any member of the House to effect all possible economy.

AIR POLICY.

Government was charged by the mover for lack of policy in matter of Air Service. The House knew that the Air Force was a new service introduced in India, and some time was bound to elapse before any policy could be decided. A policy was now gradually emerging and he did not think there would not be any waste of money in connection with that force. Dr. Gour had suggested its abolition which would involve the loss of all the money so far spent. Military authorities knew how useful aeroplanes were on the frontier, to report enemy concentrations and for bombing. Only recently in Tochi they had been very useful as pointed out by the Commander-in-Chief. Last March Government had carried out reduction in Infantry and Cavalry proportionate to the possession of the latest implements of war and would be ready to do so in future in proportion to getting of implements.

As for substitution of internal security troops by Territorial Force the Army Secretary said that while he would acknowledge on behalf of the Government the patriotic response from all parts of India to the force, he was afraid that some years must pass before this force would be of potential military value. Till their proper training was over, they could not replace internal security troops.

Concluding Sir Godfrey Fell said in so far as the Assembly recommended retrenchment they were only preaching to one who was already a convert (laughter) Government was for all possible retrenchment and as for military expenditure all possible economies were being effected and would be effected.

MR. SAMARTH.

Mr. Samarth said the question was not whether Government was satisfied with its reduction but whether the House was satisfied with them. It was therefore, necessary that they should have a committee of the House which should call any officer it liked to place before it all files and explain details of expenditure, for instance, the Controller of Supplies might be asked to produce copies of the Sugar contract which would show whether tenders had been invited or not and whether orders had been given at market rates. A departmental official however earnest about economy, could not, consistent with his constitutional position, recommend to Government the change in policy which alone was responsible for waste. What the House should insist on was its own committee to examine the policy which was responsible for extravagance and to recommend a change in that policy.

SIR MALCOLM HAILEY.

Sir Malcolm Hailey replying to the debate agreed that retrenchment was necessary. He claimed on behalf of the Government of India that they were striving their best to effect economy in every direction and said they had already resisted year out new advent of expenditure. He did not depreciate criticisms or suggestions for making retrenchment, but he must join issue with Dr. Gour in some of his statements. Dr. Gour had stated there were two secretaries in the Commerce and Industries Departmnt. Sir Malcolm thought it was a metter for credit that the Government of India were managing these two departments with only one member. (laughter). Dr. Gour was then wrong when he stated there were two secretaries in the Home Department. In fact there was only one secretary. As for his own department (the finance) the speaker pointed out there was one officer who was engaged in Income Tax work which was most important. Proceeding Sir Malcolm Hailey emphasised the statement which Hon. Mr. Cook, Finance Secretary, made in the Council of State in reply to Mr. Sethna's resolution for retrenchment and observed that that was the right course to adopt in the circumstances. He pointed out that in the first place the departments would be given a chance of finding out where economy could be effected and in the second place an independent enquiry would be made by an officer of the Finance Department whose sugestions would be considered by the Executive Council.

He proceeded.—"Sir, it was suggested in the Council of State that non-officials ought to be associated with this enquiry and the same point was mentioned by Dr. Gour in order as he said to be satisfy the country that everything had been done in way of retrenchment. I may inform the House that it has been decided by the Governor-General to associate two non-officials of this House and two non-officials of the other House with the officer who will be engaged in the enquiry. I ask is this not the better method of dealing with the question that the appointment of a committee as suggested by Dr. Gour? I have got a wider experience of this matter and I firmly believe that the association which we suggest of four non-officials with the officer who is to report to the Executive Council will be the best way of securing retrenchments. The Committee which Dr. Gour suggests will not be such an effective weapon as the one we have proposed. Because, in the first place retrenchment ought to be made by Government itself and they ought to have a chance of setting to the work seriously but if afterwards we find that we have not achieved much in the desired direction, it is perfectly open to the Assemby to ask for a committee. But for the present I say give the Government every chance of effecting retrenchment on which they are very keen"

SIR FRANK CARTER.

Sir Frank Carter (Calcutta) while heartily supporting the resolution dissociated himself from the observations of Dr. Gour regarding military expenditure. He thought the British Army had been reduced considerably and the effect of further reduction would be very serious. Because when civil disobedience was being talked of, it was necessary that the army should be maintained to protect the Government against the people of this country. There were other fields for retrenchment especially as regards contracts. He knew a bit of sugar contract. (laughter) He further said "We want a Committee of this House (hear, hear) I dont think the appointment of a single officer with four non-officials associated with him is sufficient."

MR. RANGACHARIAR.

Mr. Rangachari was surprised to see Sir Frank Carter stating that army must be maintained for protecting the Government against the people of this country. Armies were maintained all over the world against external aggression and this was the first time he heard the suggestion in this House that army must be maintained to defend Government against the people of this country. He emphasised that no army should be maintained to protect Government against the people. On the other hand, they must see that the people formed part of Government. Mr. Rangachari said "We want retrenchment in high quarters and not in the pay of clerks and peons. We want a change of policy and we want really to protect ourselves against the financial burden which has become very heavy. Indeed, it will be a troublesome task—an expensive, unpleasant and even prolonged task. The question requires patient investigation by a very independent expert officer who should be unconnected with the departments where he is to effect retrenchment. I should even like his pay to be decided by this House just as the salary of the President of Assembly. I heartily support the resolution."

Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari, Mr. Harchandra Vishandas, Mr. J. Choudhri, and Mr. Ginwala further supported the resolution.

Dr. Gour briefly replied pointing out that the committee suggested by the Finance Member would not inspire public confidence nor convince the members of this House.

Sir Malcolm Hailey, however, maintained that his was the best mothod of securing retrenchment.

The resolution was put and carried without division.

The Assembly then adjourne till Monday.

# COW PROTECTION.

## A UNIQUE INSTITUTION.

In Bombay there are several institutions which are working for the protection of cattle from the hands of the butcher. Some of these institutions, like the Bombay Humanitarian League, the Pinjrapole, and the Gowrakshak Mandal are well known. There is, however, another institution less known having aims more or less similar, but which is working on lines somewhat novel. This institution goes by the name of Bombay Gogras-Bhiksha," which has its office in Girgaum and which works mostly among Marathi-speaking Hindus. The institution was started in 1916 and is managed entirely by a band of volunteers, who collect doles of rice and money in aid of the institution by begging from house to house generally on Saturdays and Sundays and who have in this way collected nearly half a lakh of rupees during the last five years. These funds have been spent by the society in helping several charitable cattle farms in the Presidency, rescuing cows from slaughter houses, and in establishing a cattle and dairy farm of its own. At present the cattle farm, named after Lokmanya Tilak, is located at Borivli, but will be shortly transferred to Dombivli, near Kalyan, where land for the purpose has been purchased at a cost of Rs. 9,000. It is intended to build here a model stable and a dairy farm. At present there are some sixty cows and calves in the "gowshala" at Borivli, which is under the charge of an L. A. G. A representative of this journal who visited the farm was struck with the clearn and sanitary condition of the stable and the healthiness of the cattle. The Goshala has started its work on two different lines, economic and charitable. The economic side consists of dairying and breeding, while the charitable side deals mainly with the measures to be adopted to put a stop to the incessant flow of animals to the slaughter houses.

The present state of milk supply in Bombay is so unsatisfactory that it is hardly possible to get pure milk even at the rate of annas four per lb. The consequence is that hundreds of children are fallowing victims to the cruel hand of death. The society is seeking to remedy the evil by trying to supply pure hygenic milk to the infants and invatids. It intends to establish a breading farm, for the duck purpose of dairying and draught.

The society's main object is to save the cow as a dictary from the butcher's hands, irrespective of the fact whether she is old, dry or milking. But doing so, not only the cows in general will be saved but a large number of primary cows that are sold to the butchers for the fault of their being dry and irrespective of their good milking qualities and in exceptional cases good pedigree, will also be saved.

In addition to these activities the society publishes a weekly Marathi journal entitled "Gogras," which is devoted entirely to propaganda. It is the intention of the society to establish, in connection with its cattle and dairy farm at Dombivli, a press and a poor boy's home, so as to make the colony entirely self-supporting. The scheme is expected to cost Rs. 25,000. The society has at present inhand only Rs. 3,000. It earnestly appeals to all who sympathise with the movement to help it to attain the objects it has in view. We hope the appeal will be generously responded to. The office of "Gograsa-Bhiksha" is located in Mughbat Lane, Bombay No 4.

# CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE AT VIRAR.

## PICKETING TO BE CONTINUED AGAINST ORDERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

VIRAR, Feb. 5.

Permission has been received from the President Thana District Congress Committee to start civil disobedience to the orders of the District Magistrate prohibiting picketing of liquor shops at Virar and Panju under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code. A special meeting of the representative men of the whole Bassein taluq is convened under the auspices of the Taluka Congress Committee at Virar on 12th February to fix the date of starting disobedience. In the meantime meetings have been held at Agrahi and Virar to register spirited protests against unjust and arbitrary prohibitory orders.

The Panju people have demonstrated their protest in such unmistakable though peaceful manner that without any picketing, liquor shops there have been completely deserted, the licenseholder's employees have resigned, and the shop is now closed.

A preliminary meeting was held here this morning attended by Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, Roy Sampat, Abhyankar, Gupte, Vartak, when important decisions were reached.

# PRINCE'S SHOOTING TRIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BHOPAL, Feb. 5.

After spending a quiet day to-day His Royal Highness left by special train this afternoon for the shooting camp at Kachnaria. This place is about 22 miles from Bhopal and is in the midst of a picturesque country. The Prince was accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Nawabzada Hamidullah Khan, the third son of Her Highness Nawab Begum and some members of his personal staff. The Prince will return on Tuesday morning.

# WHITE-WASH.

## RAILWAY COMPANY RESPONSIBLE.

## REPORT OF MOPLAH TRAGEDY COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 4.

The following press communique has just been issued:—Government have observed from newspapers that some information about the report of the Committee of Enquiry into the death of Moplah prisoners in train has been published in England. It is presumed that what has been published is a telegram, giving a summary of the findings of the committee, which was sent to the Government of India for transmission to the Secretary of State, without any idea that publication in England was contemplated in advance of publication in India. They think it only fair that local public should at least be as well informed as the public in England. A copy of the summary which was telegraphed to the Government of India, therefore, is annexed to this communique. The report itself is still under consideration and will be published in due course.

The Committee of Enquiry into the death of Moplah prisoners in train in a unanimous report have found (1) that death was due to Asphyxia caused by confinement in insufficiently ventilated van, (2) that vans of similar pattern had been used for conveyance of over 2,500 prisoners on 32 different journeys without mishap, but vans though similar in pattern differed in ventilation, the van in which the tragedy occurred had gauze covering of windows choked with paint and allowed insufficient ventilation for the number of prisoners carried in it, (3) that the vans used were ventilated wagons and not closed trucks and their use was not objectionable and implied no inhumanity to prisoners; their use in circumstances of emergency was undoubtedly justified but the practice should have been kept under better regulation and separate inspection and ventilation of each van made before use. The committee hold that the main responsibility for the catastrophe lies on the railway company and its local representative traffic inspector for failure to see that the conveyance supplied was fit for the purpose intended. So far as local subordinate officials, namely, Subordinate Magistrate and Sergeant and Police are concerned, the Committee find that they were justified in following the practice of using such vans which had been established and continued by superior authority and that so far as they were concerned, the acceptance of unsuitable van was accidental and not due to their negligence. Owing to Martial Law conditions some obscurity as to whether superior responsibility lay on the Military Commander or Special Civil Officer, the committee find that the arrangements were in practice under civil directions and that the Special Civil Officer should have brought the system of transport under better regulation. The Committee also find the Sergeant of Police guilty of negligence in failing to take note of the condition of prisoners while on the journey. Had he done so, the disaster would have been averted or at least its consequences mitigated.

# CHINESE DIPLOMATIC VICTORY.

## JAPAN WITHDRAWS OBNOXIOUS CLAUSES OF TREATY OF 1915.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3

Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 5.

Washington—A further Chinese victory has been secured by the Japanese agreeing to withdraw group five of the so-called twenty-one demands treaty of 1915. From the Chinese point of view this was one of the most obnoxious clauses, as it imposed obligation on China to employ influential Japanese political, financial and military advisers and to instal a joint Sino-Japanese police force in all important places. It also granted Japan other extensive privileges.

# KING GIVES AUDIENCE TO MR. MONTAGU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Recd. 12 noon, Feb. 4.

The King has given audience to Mr. Montagu.

# AFFRAY IN SILESIA.

## FRENCH NOTE TO GERMAN GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Recd. 7 p.m., Feb. 4.

Paris.—A Havas telegram says that according to the papers, the French Ambassador in Berlin has handed the German Government a note which demands compensation and adequate punishment for all concerned in the plot which resulted in a well-organised grenade and machine-gun attack against the French barrack in Upper Silesia, ending in a score of casualties amongst the French troops.

# ALLIED SEIZURE OF WAGON OF GERMAN BOMBS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Recd. 1-10 a.m., Feb. 5.

Paris—A telegram from Gleiwitz in Silesia states that two Germans were killed in an affray with the French at Petersdorf. Several arrests were made and hidden depots of arms were discovered, including machine-guns and mine-throwers. One of the wounded French soldiers has died. The Inter-Allied authorities are reported to have seized a wagon from Germany containing bombs.

# THE LATE POPE.

## CONCLAVE CEREMONIES OPEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. —

Recd. 0-30 a.m., Feb. 5.

Rome.—The Conclave ceremonies opened to-day. Fifty Cardinals headed by the Swiss Guards and Noble Guards marched in procession through the Vatican to Paolina Caphel where Caddinal Vanutelli celebrated mass. The Cardinals then entered the Consistory Hall while Prince Chigialbani, Hereditary Marshal, was completing arrangements for the Conclave.

Cardinal Marini is suffering from influenza and is unable to attend. Cardinals O'Connell and Dougherty have still not arrived from America and will not attend the first ballots.

The arrival of foreign Cardinals has strengthened Cardinal Gasparri's party of conciliation with Government in opposing Cardinal Merry del Val's uncompromising policy, but though a sharp struggle is expected the Conclave is not likely to last beyond the 6th February.

# THE PAPAL ELECTION.

## PRELIMINANRY CONCLAVE OF CARDINALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Recd. 10-30 p.m., Feb. 5.

Rome.—The Ceremonies in connexion with the preliminary conclave ended at six thirty yesterday evening. when the hereditary marshal, accompanied by five Cardinals, completed the tour of inspection to satisfy themselves that lead seals had been placed on all the doors of the cells and all the doors leading to cells bolted inside. Fifty-three Cardinals entered. The Absentees were Cardinals. Joseph Prisco, Herrera. Joachim Cavalcanti, Leo de Skrbensky, William O'Connell, Louis Begin, and Dougherty.

# ORDINATION OF NATIVE CLERGY IN E. AFRICA.

## PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES' RESOVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Recd. 0-30 a.m., Feb. 5.

Nairobi.—The Conference of Protestant missionaries at Kikuyu on the reunion of Churches, has passed a resolution recommending the ordination of the native clergy not as Anglicans or Presbyterians but as ministers of the "African Church of Christ". The Conference emphasised that it was essential to approach native races through the united Christian body instead of through various sects.

# COTTON PROSPECTS OF TANGANYIKA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Recd. 2-30 p.m., Feb. 4.

The Empire Cotton-growing Corporation has issued an exhaustive report by Major Hastings Horne on the extension of cotton-growing in Tanganyika territory. Major Horne is convinced that cotton can be established there as the leading economic crop and urges an immediate beginning. He emphasises the necessity of protecting the natives against loss owing to inadequate prices during the early stages and says that the rufigi Valley comprises some of the finest cotton lands in the world, but that it can only be developed by European capital. Mwanza is a most favourable field for the production of cotton by the natives.

# BERLIN RAILWAYMEN'S STRIKE.

## SEVERAL TOWNS ISOLATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 4.

Berlin.—A general strike of railwaymen arising from a dispute about wages has begun and was preceded yesterday by a general exodus from Berlin, when many thousands thronged the stations. Towns like Breslau and Frankfort Oder are isolated. The situation in South and South-West is much brighter. Engine drivers in Munich have refused to come out and Bavarian railways are almost normal; as also are those of Wurtemburg and Baden. The strike is not expected to last long. Canals are being utilised for conveying foodstuffs etc. and a staff of officials is being organised to drive and stroke trains.

# TRAFFIC DISLOCATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Recd. 7 p.m., Feb. 4.

Berlin.—Although restricted to the engine-drivers and guards and train attendants, the strike has virtually held up all passenger and goods traffic to-day. Only two trains left Berlin. The Police have seized several million marks belonging to the strikers' funds, which were lying in the Banks, and two strike leaders have been arrested. The city and suburban trains are not running.

# GERMAN PERSONNEL IN OCCUPIED REGION NOT TO PARTICIPATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 5.

A message from Mayence reports that General Degoutte, commanding the Allied Armies has ordered the German personnel in occupied region not to take part in the German railway strike. Persons contravening orders issued in the name of the army will be courtmartialled.

# ALI BROTHERS.

## TREATMENT IN JAIL.

## BOMBAY MUSLIMS' PROTEST.

Mr Moazzam Ali writes from the Central Khilafat Committee office:—

After reading the telegram in the "Bombay Chronicle" from Karachi regarding hunger strike of Ali Brothers and their comrades, Central Khilafat Committee on enquiring from Karachi received following Telegram:—

"Ali punished hence getting inferior food therefore not eating sumcienty."

Last night a mass meeting of the Musalmans of Bombay, presided over by Seth Chotani, passed the following resolution.

This mass meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay regards with indignation, disgust and repugnance action of Karachi Jail authorities in treating the Ali Brothers and their comrades all along and particularly, of late in giving them inferior kind of food by way of punishment, on which accounts they are reported to be taking insufficient food for the last five days, and emphatically declares such treatment contrary to all civilized mode of conduct in the history of any civilized Government, and is of opinion, that unless the attitude of the Karachi Jail authorities changes for the better the Mahomedan community will be compelled to call upon the Central Khilafat Committee to devise means for taking immediate steps in the nature of non-violent riprisals with the view to produce salutary effect and thereby save the lives of their beloved leaders which are in apparent danger.

Subsequently late last night another telegram has been received from Karachi, that, "Voluntary search refused. Taken forcibly and punished in cells. Men in charge behaving ungentlemanly."

From these two telegrams received from Karachi, it appears that some humiliating process must have been adopted by the Karachi Jail authorities to which the Ali Brothers and their comrades refused to submit and hence the punishment of being confined in cells and receiving rotten food. Even ordinarily as ascertained previously ordinary convicts are twice daily made to sit in a row and submit to a most humiliating personal search which entails the ignominy of their being made almost naked, besides being forced to stand and sit on the barbarous command of "Sircar Ake Hai." To all these demeaning and dehumanizing practices the Ali Brothers and their comrades have all along been objecting which has ended in their being highhandedly punished. The wretched condition and treatment of political prisoners in jail has reached a climax and the time has come for public opinion to assert itself forcibly.'

# PICKETING IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

Non-co-operators held no meeting to-day. A few volunteers were out picketing liquor shops and foreign cloth shops. Ten arrests were made.

# CATTLE DISEASE IN ENGLAND.

## TWO MORE COUNTIES INFECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 4.

The Ministry of Agriculture report thirty fresh outbreaks of foot and mouth disease that have been confirmed in the past twenty-four hours, making the total 207. Two counties have been added to the infected list. The Ministry have requested all huntmasters in the scheduled areas to discontinue hunting.

# DEATH OF EX-BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Doctor Macarthur, former Bishop of Bombay, was found dead on bed at Shankin. He had recently been suffering from influenza.

# RUSSO-GERMAN AIR NAVIGATION CO.

## A STRONG COMBINATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Recd. 2-30 p.m., Feb. 4.

Berlin.—The Russo-German Air Navigation Company has been formed with a view to running regular service between Koenigsberg and Moscow by Russian Government aeroplanes. The company consists of a combination of the German General Electricity Company, the Hamburg-America Line, and the Zeppelin Company, with the Russian Government.

# RESTING-PLACE OF LATE SIR ERNEST.

## LADY SHACKLETON'S DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Recd. 0-30 a.m., Feb. 5.

The "Daily Mail" learns that Lady Shackleton has decided that Sir Ernest's body shall be taken from Monte Vided to South Georgia for interment, instead of being sent back to England as originally proposed. Although Sir E. Shackleton left no definite instruction regarding his last resting-place, Lady Shackleton believes that he would have wished to have been laid to rest at the gate of the Antarctic, the scene of his greatest exploit.

# NON-PAYMENT OF TAXES.

## ONLY 4 LAKHS OUT OF 14 1-2 COLLECTED.

## MADRAS GOVT.'S POLICY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 4

The following Press communique has been issued:—Report from Guntur show that up to the end of January, out of the first kist amounting to Rs. 14,73,000 just over 4 lakhs had been collected. Though there are indications that in several places in the district ryots, are beginning to pay taxes which they have withheld so far and a few village officers are resuming duty, it is known that many of the village officers who have resigned their posts have done so for fear of reprisals from the so-called peace volunteers. There is every reason to suppose that many of the ryots who have not paid their first kists have refrained only from fear that if they pay they will be boycotted and maltreated. There have been instances of individuals who have come to Madras and remitted their dues by money-order to taluk treasuries and it is observed that some of the leaders of the agitation, including Mr. Konda Venkatappayya have not been prepared to risk the loss of their property by withholding payment. It has now been decided to alter the *kistbandi* of the Guntur District, so that all the remaining kists of the year will fall due on 10th February, though the district officers will be given discretion in respect of persons who pay their earlier kists voluntarily not to proceed to enforce the collection of later kists before the date on which they would fall due under old kistbandi. Persons who pay their taxes within seven days of dates, on which they fall due, will also, unless there is reason to the contrary, be exempted from paying any part of the cost of extra police which has been or will be drafted into areas proclaimed or to be proclaimed under section 15 of Act IV of 1861.

At present the extra force amounts only to 100 constables with a complement of head constables and superior officers. But it is proposed to add 200 more and it may be necessary to proclaim other areas in addition to Peddanandipad Pirka and it is probable that eventually those who are recalcitrant will have to pay appreciably more than the land revenue ordinarily due from them. While if they persist in refusing to pay they will lose their lands. A small body of infantry and a section of armoured cars have been sent to Guntur in support of civil authority and it is hoped that their presence will put heart into the loyal part of the population and encourage them to resist intimidation.

Meanwhile, non-cooperators have been busy spreading malicious falsehoods about the conduct of troops. One particularly atrocious allegation which appeared in the "Hindu" of 21st January has been publicly contradicted and the newspaper which published it has expressed regret for having done so. Another story is that sepoys were guilty of looting at Paruchur, the only foundation for which appears to be that on the refusal of villagers to sell 3 fowls, they were commandeered and paid for by the officer in command of the armoured car section, while the long story of heroism of volunteers who seated in jutka, resisted the threats and ill-treatment from a party of soldiers, burns out on inquiry to be merely an enlargement of the fact that a pony took fright and upset the jutka it was drawing Other distortions of truth will probably be the subject of criminal proceedings.

## DACOITY IN MIDNAPORE.

### RAIDING FOREIGN CLOTH HOUSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb 4.

Half a dozen cases of dacoities occurred in Midnapore District during the last ten days apparently by the same gang. The party consists of some thirty young men wearing breeches, coats, pagris, and carrying guns and daggers. They raided the houses of foreign cloth dealers and those who use foreign cloths. They burnt a house, assaulted the inmates of two houses, and before departure, they advised the victims not to deal with or use foreign articles.

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**AUCTION SALE OF RACE HORSES.**

THE INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY propose holding an AUCTION SALE of the RACE HORSES and BLOODSTOCK on SATURDAY, MORNING, the 18th of February, 1922. Applications giving the descriptions of the lots offered for sale will be received at 4, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay, up to THURSDAY, the 9th of February when the Sale List will close.

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# EAST AFRICAN MENACE.

## MR. ANDREWS ON MR. CHURCHILL'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

## "DEADLY BLOW TO INDIAN INTERESTS."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 3.

Mr. C. F. Andrews arrived in Madras this morning on his way to Bombay. He stated to a representative of the Associated Press, that he regarded the announcement made by Mr. Winston Churchill, concerning East Africa as a deadly blow to Indian interests in that country, if it remained unchallenged. Fortunately in this matter the Government of India were one with the people of India. In their despatches they had truly represented the Indian national position. The most serious part of the announcement was that concerning the Kenya Highlands, which were finally to be reserved for Europeans. If Mr. Winston Churchill's pronouncement held good, Kenya Highlands would be the centre of the East African Federation and Nairobi would be its capital. This would mean that the whole policy of the East African Federation would be dominated by the extremely narrow type of European settlers in Kenya.

DANGERS OF RIVALRY.

Recently Tanganyika had been opened out to Indian trade in a remarkable manner, under the present mandate which gave Indians equal rights with other nationalities, but if Tanganyika became part of the East African Federation it was quite possible that the present character of its mandate might be changed and that Tanganyika would become an integral part of the East African Federation, just as German South-West Africa had become an integral part of 5 African Union and just as German New Guineas had been integrally united with Australia. In this case again Indian interests would suffer.

Lastly, Uganda in the near future held out the greatest prospects of all to Indians, owing to its rapidly increasing cotton trade, but these trade interests might be permanently crippled by European rivalry if Uganda became united with the Kenya colony.

The most omnimous feature in the whole pronouncement was the apparent agreement in fundamental principles between Lord Delamere and Winston Churchill. There was no more bitter opponent of Indian rights and interests in East Africa than Lord Delamere. He frankly wished to prohibit Indians from the whole of Africa. He expressed sentiments of this kind at recent East African banquet in London and Mr. Winston Churchill, who was present at this banquet, did not contradict it.

## 20 PICKETS ARRESTED.

### MAGISTRATE'S AMAZING CIRCULAR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Feb. 3.

Konda Venkatappayya wires contradicting the report appearing in "New India" that he paid taxes.

The death is announced of Mr. Hanumantharao, Principal, Andhra Jateeya Khalasala Masulipatam.

During Abkari sales in Guntur, ladies participated in picketing. Twenty were arrested for disobeying the order of the Magistrate prohibiting from coming within four furlongs' radius of the sale premises.

The Guntur District Magistrate has issued an amazing circular notifying that the preaching of non-payment of taxes is sedition.

## SUIT FOR RECOVERY OF RS. 41,000.

### SUB-JUDGE'S ORDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 4.

In the suit filed by Messrs. Bond Brothers of Allahabad against the Reception Committee of the Amritsar National Congress for the recovery of Rs. 41,000 for the construction of the Congress pandal in December 1919, the Senior Sub-Judge, Amritsar, has ordered that the Reception Committee being an unregistered body, all its members should be made defendants and not merely the office-bearers.

## PUBLIC MEETING IN ALLAHABAD.

### OFFICIAL BANIGNORED.

Thursday's public meeting at the Id-gah should serve as an eye-opener even to those who will not see. The meeting was, as every body knew, held in contravention of the orders under Section 144—or rather for the very purpose of showing that Allahabad would not meekly submit to such orders, on the course of his speech, Sjt. Devdas Gandhi even asked these that were not prepared to take risks, to leave the meeting. Among an audience of 5,000, not one lodged an inch. It was a rare popular triumph and the arrangements were so perfect that not a single person could get in without a ticket. The Hon. Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Aujangar, was held up at the gate because he had not armed himself with a ticket. The speeches were short and to the point and were listened to with rapt attention. The police were nowhere in evidence and Sir Harcourt Butler not withstanding—Law and order maintained themselves.—"The Independent."

## THE COLLAPSE AT CANNES.

(Continued from page 7.)

supplies than Britain or Italy, can view with great equanimity the economic ruin that the war has brought, and the peace policy of the Allies has intensified. They can see nothing, perhaps naturally enough, but the devastation of their territory and the intense sufferings of their people for four years and they want, and mean to get if they can, their estimate of a due payment for the damage. If Germany won't pay she must be made to pay. The money must be forcibly squeezed from her and the resultant suffering will be her concern and nobody else's.

That is the attitude of the ascendant party in France of which M. Poincare is the leader and the most noisy protagonist. It lives by playing on the nerves of the French people and their apprehension of German aggression. The fear of Germany is, of course, a hollow cry. As Mr. H. N. Brailsford, points out in an illuminating article in the "Daily Herald", France has least to fear of any country in Europe from foreign aggression. Her military strength is as 8 to 1 compared with Germany and she has a host of satellites in Poland, Roumania, etc., whom she can call to do her bidding when she likes and has continually used as pawns during the past few years. She has established a military hegemony in Europe and will pay the penalty ultimately, as all nations do by having to face one day an anti-French combination of the rest of Europe. She has already lost the confidence of the English people and what little enthusiasm for the Entente after the war has by now completely evaporated, despite the asseverations of the "Times" and other papers, who do their best to keep up the illusion that there is a strong sentiment for France in this country.

### Poincare's Position.

What is the real strength of the Poincaré party, however, in France itself remains to be seen. The France of which I have been writing is the militarist, aggressive, nationally selfish France represented by Clemenceau, Millerand, Poincaré and the like. Whether they really have the confidence of the majority of the French people is another matter. They have the backing of the Chamber, which was returned like the present House of Commons, by a Khaki election. Even to M. Poincaré had no easy task in forming a Ministry. His own supporters in the Press have criticised the result of his efforts as unsatisfactory. He has surrounded himself, they say with mediocrities, and already a strong combination of Parties, Liberals Socialists, Radicals and Communists, who realise the perilousness of the path Poincaré is about to pursue, is forming against him, not so much to test his strength in the Chamber as to rouse feeling against him in the country.

In the meanwhile, however, he is all-powerful. And the result is that all the schemes of Lloyd George, Curzon and Churchill have been brought to naught, The Cannes Conference, of course, woke up immediately on M. Briand's downfall, Mr. Lloyd George, which supreme confidence in himself, hastened to Paris to exercise his wizardry on M. Poincaré and the French President, who is not the mere constitutional figure-head that his predecessors have usually been. His reception was as near a snub as French politeness would allow. M. Poincaré accorded him an interview of an hour's duration, which was afterwards described in the usual official parlance as "cordial." But the new French Premier was very definite in his indications of an entirely unsympathetic attitude towards Mr. Lloyd George's schemes. He declared he would have no more of Conferences, Supreme Councils and meetings between Prime Ministers. He preferred the old methods of diplomacy, of communicating through the medium of the duly accredited ambassadors, which gave one time to think and formulate policies and adapt one's plans in consultation with colleagues. He would enter into no discussion on the question of Reparations or the recognition of Russia. The British Government would learn of the views of his Government on these matters in due course through the proper channels. But as yet he had not even formed his Cabinet. As for Angora he would be pleased to see Lord Curzon informally. And he did see Lord Curzon, but with little satisfaction to the latter, for the intended Conference of the British, French and Italian Ministers on the Angora Agreement has been indefinitely postponed—and, it is safe to say, will never take place.

### Lloyd George told off.

In other words, to use a vulgar phrase, Mr. Lloyd George has been "properly told off" and has returned to London with the maximum amount of discredit, attaching to automatic politicians who over-reach themselves. He is no longer the dictator of Europe and it will require a super-human effort to restore his international prestige. No doubt he will set to work in an endeavour to retrieve this disaster at the forthcoming Conference at Genoa early in March. This Conference was decided upon by a resolution of the Cannes Conference before the Briand debacle brought that assembly to an untimely end. The new French Government is not all favourable to the project, but the decision had already been taken and the Italian Government lost no time in acting upon it and sending out the invitations. All the European States, the United States of America, and the British Dominions, including the Irish Free State, have been invited to send delegates. French opposition to the admission of Russia and Germany to the comity of European nation's should be overwhelmed, but it is impossible to foresee what may happen at that time, or even before then, in a world of politics, which is as changeable as the English climate.

### Ominous Signs From Washington

In the meanwhile ominous signs are coming from Washington of a breakdown of the Conference there, which has lingered all these weeks after we were told that it had been a trumphant success, without any of the projects put forward having come to a definite fruition. The Washington Correspondent of the "Morning Post" who generally sends well-informed telegrams this morning has the following significant paragraph in his message.

"The longer the Conference lasts the more dangerous it becomes, that is dangerous in complications resulting and opposition being created in the Senate to the work of the Conference. A further question is asked which cannot be lightly brushed aside. Do certain people want to see the Conference fail, and are the Chinese being used for that purpose? For convenience, we speak of "Chinese," but it would be more correct to say "Americans."

So far as the United States is concerned of course, every decision has to pass the approval of the Senate, and already there are signs that the Democrats in that Chamber intend to play the same game with President Harding's achievements as the Republicans did with President Wilson. Senator King (Democrat) has introduced a resolution in the Senate declaring that any attempt by outside Powers to dictate to China her tariffs or interior duties was contrary to the settled policy of the United States and an unwarranted interference with the independent powers and sovereign rights of China. This may mean much or little, says the correspondent quoted above, —much, if, as has been suggested, Senator King is paving the way to opposing the whole Far Eastern settlement and acting as spokesman for those Democratic Senators who will oppose the treaties. What now seems more than likely is that when the treaties come to the Senate they will give rise to a prolonged debate.

## LALA LAJPAT RAI.

### CHARGES FRAMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 3.

The charges against Lala Lajpat Rai, as framed by Mr. Harris, Additional District Magistrate, Lahore, are that on the 3rd December last he issued a manifesto as President of the Congress Committee, and thereby abetted commission of offence under section 17 (2) Criminal Law Amendment Act and section 7 of the Seditious Meetings Act. The hearing was adjourned till the 7th instant and not to-morrow.

### TRIAL OF LALA LAJPATRAI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 3.

The new case against Lala Lajpat Rai will be heard by Mr. G. H. Harris, Additional District Magistrate, Lahore, in the Central Jail to-morrow.

### "TRIBUNE" ON LALAJ'S CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 3.

The "Tribune" says that the requirements of justice will not be met until Lala Lajpat Rai's case is transferred to some Magistrate not subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner.

## RAID ON BUCKET SHOP IN CALCUTTA.

### 150 ARRESTS MADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

On receipt of certain information Mr. Hartley, Assistant Commissioner and Inspector Robertson of Calcutta, C.I.D., raided the Tattersalls Club at Mangoe lane on Friday at 4-30 p.m. and arrested over 150 persons including about fifty Europeans on the alleged charge of booting on horses for the races. A sum of Rs. 5,588 some registers and several books were seized. Three office assistants were also arrested. The persons were released on bail late in the evening.

## PICKETING AT AGRA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Feb. 3.

There have been several robberies with violence in different parts of the station. There has been great excitement in the city owing to extensive picketing of liquor shops since yesterday. To-day the liquor shop in the sudder bazar was also picketed.

Lahore Message of Feb. 3 says:—

A press Comunique says:—In consequence of the recent attack upon town hall of Jhajjar and of stoppage of the collection of Octroi by volunteers imposition of punitive police post on the town of Jhajjar is under consideration of Government.

## VIOLATION OF GOVT. ORDER.

### NINE CONVICTIONS IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

The Third Presidency Magistrate, to-day, disposed of a case in which Shamsuzoha and eight others were charged with joining a meeting held at Hallidey Park on the 27th January, in violation of the Government order prohibiting public meetings in Calcutta. After the police began to disperse the meting, brickbats were hurled, as a result of which five European sergeants received injuries. All the accused were convicted and each sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment

## THEFT OF RIFLES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 4.

It is understood that the timings of mail steamers under new contract have not yet been fixed. The Government of India originally suggested Friday for the departure and Saturday for arrival at Bombay.

It is reported five rifles were stolen from the guard-room of the 114th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

# PODANUR TRAIN TRAGEDY.

## STRONG PRESS COMMENT

## ON NON-PUBLICATION OF REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb.

The Committee's report on the Moplah prisoners' train tragedy has not yet been published. Madras papers strongly comment on its non-publication here.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

### MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 3.

Mr. N. M. Samarth, of Bombay, proposes to move for the adjournment of the Legislative Assembly on Monday, the sixth instant, to consider the acute situation of Indians in Kenya in the light of Mr. Churchill's speech at the East African banquet in London.

## OPIUM SALE IN MAURITIUS.

### MR. ANDREWS CORRECTS STATEMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 4.

Mr. C. F. Andrews writes to the Press to correct the statement concerning the opium sale from India to Mauritius which he had quoted from Miss La Mottes' book on the Indian Opium Monopoly, published by Macmillans in America. Miss La Mottes' figures made out an immense increase in the sales of Indian opium in the Island of Mauritius, during the years 1912 to 1918. Most of the inhabitants of Mauritius are Indias, and such an increase would be very serious, but the Government of India have now informed him that Miss La Mottes' figures are incorrect and there has been no increase in the opium sales from India to Mauritius during the last ten years.

## VOTE OF CENSURE.

### AGAINST MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT.

FOR ALLEGED UNCONSTITUTIONAL CONDUCT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Feb. 4.

Mr. Nagaindas Anandji Bechar, a Non-Co-operator and Municipal Councillor has given notice to move a vote of censure against Mr. Ghulamali Chagla, President of the Corporation, for the alleged unconstitutional conduct showed by him at the last meeting, in connection with the address to the Prince by giving partial ruling after once determining the procedure.

## TEACHERS' RIGHT TO PUNISH PUPILS.

### INTERESTING DECISION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 4.

At the High Court Justices Oldfield and Venkatasubba Row delivered separate but concurring judgments in the appeal by P. Sankunni against the judgment of the Subordinate Judge, Palghat, directing him to pay Rs. 150 damages to a pupil who brought action against him for assault and insult inflicted on him for disorderly behaviour in the class-room while the former was the Principal of the Victoria College, Palghat.

Their Lordships believed the statement of the Principal that he gave only two smacks on the pupil's cheek, that the Principal being in *loco parintis* had the power to inflict punishment was not inflicted to gratify any rage or passion, nor was immoderate or unreasonable.

Their Lordships allowed the appeal and dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs throughout.

## UNITED MILL STRIKE.

### UNION FORMED.

A meeting of the United Mills workers was held on the Maidan at Gowalia Tank. The men were addressed at length by Mr. G. S. Kanthi.

Negotiations are proceeding. One of the difficulties of the situation has been the impossibility of obtaining a correct statement of the position, with regard to the payment of the so-called "Baksheesh." It is stated that this "Baksheesh" is really the contribution to a Provident Fund paid by the men. Again it is stated that men with fifteen years' service and over have been paid this "Baksheesh". No system is discernible in making this payment, and the men feel aggrived as a few have been picked out and the deserving ones left out. Also it is not clear whether the members have not a legal right to this money since it is mainly Provident Fund money.

A Union has been formed with Mr. Baptista as President. It is certain that no strike would have taken place had there been a Union in Existence.

The men are being advised to return to work as their case is going to be fought out in any case. The men are to be congratulated on their peaceful behaviour.

## STRIKE CONTINUES.

The strike of the Bombay United Mills, Ltd. on Churney Road continued yesterday. (Saturday). As usual, the workmen collected at the gates and went away soon after.

# FOUR KARACHI PRISONERS.

## CONFINED TO SOLITARY CELLS.

## FOR REFUSING SUBMISSION TO HUMILIATING TREATMENT

The Vice-President, Khilafat Committee, Karachi, writes under date, February 1:—

Moulana Mohammad Ali is reduced by 25 lbs. in jail. Light at nights is not permitted to him though recommended by the Magistrate and the Medical Officer.

The Medical Officer recommended groundnuts or extracts of cheese by way of food for Moulana Mohammad Ali on account of diabetes. The Superintendent was not disposed, but after all provided groundnuts worth one anna per day and on Moulana's insistence raised it to two annas. This serves as his morning meal.

Deviating from usual treatment Moulana Shaukat Ali, Doctor Kitchlew, Moulvi Nisar Ahmad, Pir Gulam Mujadid were asked on Saturday the 28th to submit to search of their person, a practice commonly followed in jail in case of convicts. This consists in making the prisoners absolutely naked with the exception of a *langota* made loose. The prisoners in this condition are asked to raise hands and open their mouths as though to find if there was anything hidden anywhere. This humiliation Moulana Shaukat Ali and his companions were saved so far. On Saturday 28th on being asked to submit to this, they refused. On Monday the 30th their person was forcibly searched and as punishment for refusing voluntarily to submit to this indignity and humiliation, the forenamed leaders have been confined to solitary cells for one month. In solitary cells, prisoners are allowed insufficient bedding and that at night alone. Moulana Shaukat Ali and his companions are thus forced to say their prayers on uncleaned ground, contrary to their religious susceptibilities.

Moulana Mohammad Ali protests and demands like treatment. The leaders in jail are ready to obey and do all jail rules except those that offend against their religion or against their sense of honour and dignity as Indians or human beings. The jail authorities were upto the last moment asked by the leaders to [illegible] to government but they refused to wait.

## INTERVIEW REFUSED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Feb. 2.

Kazi Khudabaksh, Secretary, Sind Provincial Khilafat Committee, called on the Superintendent of the Karachi Jail on Tuesday the 31st January to inquire when Dr. Kitchlew could be interviewed and whether the Ali brothers and their friends could receive books sent by their friends. Mr. Lucas, the Superintendent, informed him that the Doctor was not entitled to an interview because he had been punished for some alleged offence against the jail discipline. He further declined to reveal the nature of the offence and the punishment inflicted. Regarding books, Mr. Lucas stated that prisoners were given books if they behaved themselves and said that the incarcerated leaders were not given any books from the Jail library nor could they receive any from outside because they had broken certain jail rules. The Superintendent admitted that all leaders had been punished and declined to reply to the inquiries mentioned above, in writing, for he would not enter into correspondence with any one except the prisoners' relatives.

## MESSRS MANSUKHLAL AND KOTHARI.

### LEAVE FOR BARDOLI TO CONSULT MAHATMAJI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, Feb. 3.

Messrs. Mansukhlal and Kothari, who were served with orders to leave the Agency limits disobeyed and waited here, twenty-four hours after the expiry of the time. Thus he gave sufficient time to the Agency authorities to take action and left Rajkot, this noon, for Bardoli, to consult Mahatmaji.

Prominent citizens and a crowd of people assembled at the station to see them off. Both the leaders were garlanded and cheered with shouts of "Mahatma Gandhiki jay" and "Vande Matarami".

The Rajkiya Parishad Inquiry Commission is sitting to-morrow to inquire into the Agency police behaviour of flogging volunteers and others who had offered themselves for arrest.

## POCKET SPINNING WHEEL.

It is a pocket size construction of the spinning wheel, designed by C. Tejpal of Rajkot, and factured by Messrs. The Pioneer Mill Stores Trading Co. (Post Box No. 661). No. 20 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. It is a beautiful novelty made from brass with a detachable spindle. It can be attached to an arm chair or a table and is so easy to operate that the hands do not feel tired or exhausted. Ladies in rich families can work with it in leisure hours. We are sure that this useful instrument will help in popularising home spinning among the rich as well as the poor. It is handy and practically gives finer results, and do not give trouble with constant disorder. It is moderately priced at Rs. 10 from the manufacturers as well as The Co-operative, The Krishna, and The Ashok, Swadeshi Stores in Bombay.

# BOMBAY CITY COOPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

## NEED FOR SUPPORT OF HOME INDUSTRIES.

## RECORD OF GOOD WORK DONE.

The Bombay City Cooperative Conference was held on Saturday afternoon at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Mr. J. B. Petit presiding. There was a fairly good audience.

### PROF. KAJI'S SPEECH.

Prof. H. L. Kaji, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the delegates said cooperation was a faith, a religion. It was against Individualism and capitalism; it denied the doctrine of survival of the fittest and the implied polite invitation that the weakest should go to the wall; it supplied the form of economic organisation by which the weak could gather strength and even the strong might become stronger, but on the distinct understanding that it should not be at the expense of the weak. It was not a charity organisation. It offered a fraternal message to all and gave equal opportunities to all. Although capital had no place in it, still it occupied an honoured niche. It did not condemn the middleman, but the unnecessary multiplicity of these middlemen. The days of unbridled competition, he thought, had gone and the age of cooperation had come. The present national awakening among all countries was a manifestation of the desire of man to set his face against the dominance by the few to claim equal opportunities and status; it claimed that one nation should not fatten on the life-blood of another nation. Contrary to the practice everywhere in the world, continued the speaker, in India it was the officials who had taken the lead in the matter, in the first instance, although the non-officials had carried out the idea afterwards. All their activities had led them to the establishment of the Bombay Central Cooperative Institute which was doing very valuable work in the cooperative world. The Institute had recognised that the City of Bombay had problems of its own, hence the formation of the Bombay Branch. It could not be said that cooperative credit facilities were enough in the City. Though they had several communal credit societies, though they had a Provincial Cooperative Bank, the Marwari and the Pathan usurers still flourished. It would be the aim of cooperation to make the existence of these people impossible. The great need of the city was, however, the rapid development of non-credit cooperation and the Conference was, therefore, not merely a local conference, but a supplementary Provincial Conference—a Non-Credit Cooperative Conference. They wished to see in the city a net work of producers' societies to prop and encourage the existing cottage industries, a net work of cooperative stores and consumers' societies, and a network of Labourers societies too. They should like to see eliminated the parasitic Profiteer, the exploiting capitalist and the middleman contractor. Added to this, they wanted to have a goodly number of Housing societies with a Garden City before their mental horizon and then their main needs would have been met and they might be content to pause. But when one looked at the figures they showed that cooperation had not taken root at all. There were very few societies. The schemes of most of the Housing societies had not yet materialised. But in all these schemes the very greatness of Bombay was a very great handicap to them, for few regarded Bombay as their home. Men came and men went. Every one dreamed of money bags, but very few thought of improving their position by saving. It was hard to make the workman realise the importance of cooperative movement. The labourers listened more readily to the "tales" of the trade union propagandists" who offered a few days' holiday and ideas plus a perhaps increase of wages. He appealed to the Trade Union organisers after having organised those Unions to turn their energy towards organising cooperative movement among the workmen. The middle and the lower middle classes could do a great deal to improve their position by organising this movement amongst themselves. For all this work propaganda was needed. He appealed to the public for their support in this movement. He asked the societies in Bombay to affiliate themselves to the Institute. Ladies also must take up the work and start Women's Guilds etc. The University and the Department of Education could assist them in various ways. There were three ways he said by which the position of employees could be improved:—One was Trade Unionism; the second was welfare work and the third and most important was by Cooperation.

### MR. PETIT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Petit said in the course of his very lengthy speech, that the city contained nearly one-sixteenth of the population of the whole presidency out of which one-third belonged to the labouring classes, and a very large section of the remainder belonged to the middle and lower middle classes. The economic problems they were faced with might find the best solution in cooperation. He emphasised the need of a special effort in the city, for the purpose of encouraging cooperation. He then referred to the steps already taken by the cooperators towards popularising cooperation in Bombay. One of the societies founded in Bombay, that of the sweepers, had done very good work, but the others had not, unfortunately. He thanked the Social Service League for the work done by them in that regard and it was on duct ng 80 (different credit societies on behalf of the workmen, a few store societies, a cooperative laundry and a cooperative club. A good deal of social and propagandist work was also being done by the League. Another important branch of the movement related to cooperative housing societies, being initiated by the Bombay Cooperative Housing Association and eighteen societies had hitherto been started. It was contemplated to start a union of those societies. The progress made by those societies in regard to housing was rather halting, however, and it was due to the fact that they had not obtained possession of their land from the Development Board and Improvement Trust. Those societies had also to contend against the difficulty of getting capital, but Government had come to their aid.

There were 22 cooperative store societies in the city and other parts of the country, but the result of their working was not very encouraging. He hoped they would look into the causes of this failure. One of the causes of failure was the ingrained habit of credit purchase among the people. As regards the societies of purchasers, they had made no progress worth noting, there being only four societies either in being or inception, and he asked the cooperators to turn their attention in that direction. There were numerous classes of people in various home-industries and those were likely to go to the wall unless timely help was given them. Their position at present was not much better than that of labourers and they were being exploited by the master-workman. Those working independently were in no better position, as they were compelled to buy raw materials at a high price and sell the finished goods at a low price. Thus either way the legitimate price of skill and dexterity went into the pockets somebody, other than the workmen. Cooperation could do a great deal to improve the lot of those people. In organising those industries, he thought, professional castes might form a good basis, but there was necessity for forming some organisation on the lines of the Bengal Home Industries Association. That Association was organising societies, financing individuals as well as societies, supplied raw materials, sold finished products by establishing depots for their sale, and helped in improving the implements and the quality of the goods. He thought the Industrial Department might do a great deal towards that end.

The whole question was important and fraught with so many possibilities that it deserved a thorough investigation. From the point of numerical strength cooperation had made good progress in the city; their number stood at present at 200—153 societies were for credit; 4 non-credit societies; 22 consumers' societies; 18 housing societies and 2 produce ds societies. It could not be said however, that those societies had tackled even the fringe of the economic problem of the city and they wanted more societies. He thought the newly-est blished Labour Office should not confine its attention merely to collecting data, tabulating data of prices, cost of living and Trade Unionism. The cooperation movement had an intense bearing on labour problems and the Labour Office might take some interest in doing the more solid work in improving the lot of the starving labourers. He asked that not only the agriculturists in the district should be helped in their purchases and sales, but there should be central agencies for the purpose. The less the number of links in the chain which divided the producer, the manufacturer and the consumer, the better it was for all concerned. With a view to helping the agriculturists he thought a cooperative central agency should be started in the city. Before starting such an agency it was better to start purchase unions in the mofussil.

In conclusion he paid a tribute to the work done by the Central Cooperative Institute. It was doing a lot of valuable work for cooperation and the Registrar of Cooperative had rightly called its publication, the Bombay Cooperative Quarterly, as a model publication. Mr. Petit said the principles of cooperation were founded on the basis of "equality, liberty and fraternity."

The Conference then adjourned till Sunday.

### RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Conference:

1. This Conference strongly recommends that a Wholesale Agency should be organised by the Standing Committee of the Bombay Central Cooperative Institute and requests the Cooperative Department to give its wholehearted support to the organisation of such Agency. 2. This Conference resolves that in view of the fact that failure of Cooperative Stores is due to a large extent to insufficiency of initial working capital, facilities should be given to them for obtaining cash credit loans from the Central Cooperative Banks. 3. This Conference resolves that free Government audit should be allowed to Consumers' Societies irrespective of their working capital for at least the first five years of their starting. 4. This Conference recommends that Credit Societies should be allowed to work as commission agencies for the purchase of articles for their members. 5. This Conference recommends that Principals and Professors of the various Colleges and other educational institutions should encourage and promote the formation of Students' Cooperative Store Societies, not so much for the economic benefits they confer as for the very valuable training in citizenship they give. 6. This Conference resolves that a more intensive propaganda needs to be carried on both by Government and by the Bombay Branch of the Central Cooperative Institute for popularising the Consumers' Movement and that as a preliminary to the development of full fledged stores, their efforts should largely be directed towards the promotion of Buying Associations or Stores working on an indent basis. 7. This Conference invites the attention of leading cooperators and Honorary Organizers to the need and suitability of Consumers' Societies of the following types:—(a) Dispensaries and medical stores. (b) Boarding Houses and Hostels. (c) Restaurants in well organised factories and offices. (d) Motor and Carriage Repair Works. (e) Printing Press Stores. (f) Laundries.

### PRODUCERS' SOCIETIES.

8. This Conference requests the Cooperative Department to make strenuous efforts to organise Producers' Cooperative Societies in the City of Bombay with a view to developing them in future as Central Societies for the whole Presidency and suggests the adoption of the multiple share liability system. This Conference further recommends that Government should appoint a Special Officer to organise Producers' and Labourers' Societies. 9. This Conference is of opinion that there exists a vast scope in the City of Bombay for the organisation of Producers' Societies both on the individual basis and collective systems among:—(a) Carpenters, Cabinet makers, Toy-makers and Cane-workers; (b) Goldsmiths, Blacksmiths, Coppersmiths and metal-workers; (c) Printers, Book-Binders; (d) Weavers, Calico Printers, Hosiery makers; (e) Boot and Shoe makers and Chamars; (f) Tailors, Soap-makers, Masons and Gowlies; (g) Women bidi-makers.

### HOUSING SOCIETIES.

10. This Conference is of opinion that in view of the difficulties encountered by Cooperative Housing societies in the City of Bombay, the following among other facilities should be secured to them:—(i) Facilities from the Railway Companies as regards:—(a) the number of waggons at the disposal of societies for the transport of materials; (b) the reduction of the existing freight charges, which have been recently increased; and (c) the construction of new sidings near large building areas. (ii) Facilities in the matter of acquiring plots in new developed areas, not by sale but on lease, as is done by the City Improvement Trust. (iii) Loans to the Housing Societies of individual ownership-type by Government. 11. This Conference is of opinion that until such time as housing societies have completed building work on a substantial portion of the land acquired by them, they should be allowed to charge to capital the ground rent payable on the land unbuilt upon or the interest payable on the value of such land (not exceeding 5 per cent). 12. This Conference strongly urges the authorities concerned to expedite the completion of the Powai Water Works Scheme and the construction of the roads leading to Mogra Village, so as to facilitate the occupation of cooperative houses shortly to be completed in that village. 13. This Conference urges the employers of the labour to contribute to the Bombay Central Cooperative Institute for carrying on intensive cooperative propaganda amongst workmen, by paid agency, whenever necessary and expedient, and appoints the following committee to raise subscriptions for that purpose:—1. Mr. J. B. Petit, (Chairman). 2. Mr. Mawji Govindji. 3. Mr. Madhawji D. Thackersey. 4. Mr. S. A. Brelvi. 5. Professor H. L. Kaji. 6. Mr. L. G. Khare. 7. Mr. Ramnikrai N. Mehta, (Secretary). 14. This Conference is of opinion that in view of the small number of Consumers' and Producers' Societies in Bombay, a special Bank for such Societies is not necessary and that the Provincial Central Cooperative Bank should undertake the functions of such special Bank. 15. This Conference draws attention to the need and desirability of organising credit banks among Cart drivers, Victoria drivers, and Gowlies and among people carrying on small industries in the City. 16. This Conference resolves that the following Committee be appointed to carry on propaganda among the women of Bombay for the organisation of Cooperative Societies for women:—1. Mrs. J. B. Petit, (Chairman). 2. Mrs. Ayantikabai Gokhale. 3. Mrs. Sonabai Jayakar. 4. Mrs. Shantabai Kashalkar. 5. Miss Reuben. 6. Dr. Miss N. M. Joshi. 7. Miss Nye. 8. Mrs. R. H. Grey. 9. Mrs. V. L. Mehta. 10. Mrs. Rasikmani B. Desai. 11. Mrs. Indirabai Sahasrabudhe. 12. Mrs. Sarojini Nanak Mehta. 13. Dr. Miss Kashibai Nawrange. 14. Mrs. Saraswatibai Donde. 15. Mr. K. J. Chitalia (Secretary). 17. This Conference is strongly of opinion that:—(i) the University of Bombay should arrange for the appointment of a University Lecturer, honorary or paid, to deliver post graduate lectures on cooperative topics till a chair on Cooperative Economics is endowed by some philanthropist. (ii) Department of Education should cooperate with the Bombay Central Cooperative Institute in the development of the Cooperative Movement in the Presidency by inserting graded lessons on cooperative topics in the vernacular readers and encouraging the formation of Students' Cooperative Societies such as Penny Banks and Stores. 18. With a view to provide good and cheap milk to the City of Bombay by cooperative methods, this Conference requests:—(i) the Bombay Municipality to give facilities by constructing cattle sheds to be given on hire; (ii) the Development Board to give land for such sheds and afford facilities for the residence of the Gowlies in the vicinity of such sheds, and (iii) the Railway Companies to give the necessary facilities for the carriage of milk. 19. This Conference requests the Registrar of the Cooperative Societies to inform the local Branch of the Bombay Central Cooperative Institute when any proposal for the registration of a non-credit society, within its area of operations, is before him. 20. This Conference appoints the following Committee to draw up schemes for Widows' Pension Fund for the working and lower middle classes of this Presidency:—1. Mr. K. S. Aiyar, (Chairman). 2. Mr. V. L. Mehta. 3. Mr. D. A. Shah. 4. Rao Bahadur A. U. Malji. 5. Mr. M. R. Tambe. 21. This Conference authorises the Managing Committee of the Bombay Branch of the Bombay Central Cooperative Institute to communicate the resolutions passed by the Conference to the proper quarters and to take the necessary action to give effect to the resolutions.

## THE COLOUR BAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Under a prominent and bold heading "Little Knowledge, quacks in London" the "Times of India" publishes an announcement that objection is taken against Chinese and Hindoo doctors 'entering the medical profession in England' and that these "quacks" have "merely a smattering of medical knowledge," "cram from books," "take a London degree," etc. After all the cat is let out of the bag. The white man is very particular of making a close preserve of everything he finds profitable and will not tolerate a coloured man to trespass on his preserve. Though this anxiety is as clear as daylight in the brief message cabled from London, yet an attempt is made to uphold the objection against the coloured man on the plea of inefficiency. He is supposed to take advantage of the superstition of the people. After reading the Anglo-Indian papers one was inclined to think that superstition was only confined to ignorant India—still unfit for Self-government, and free and enlightened England was the last place to show signs of any such mentality. A Hindoo or a Parsee doctor is credited with only a "smattering of medical knowledge" is said to "cram from books" and then take a "London degree." It is surprising that the much boomed London degrees should be now so easily obtained. In an attemt to condemn others they have hopelessly condemned their own cherished institutions. As for the skill of Hindoo and Parsee medical men, one has only to look around. Some years back an European I. M. S. Officer—and those in Bombay are generally senior men of the Service was all-in-all in the Bombay medical field and strutted about with a pea-cock vein. But to-day the tables have turned and all this due to those Hindoos and Parsees who have only a 'smattering of medical knowledge' and 'cram from books,' and take 'a London degree.'—Yours, etc,

G. COELHO.

Byculla, Feb. 2.

## MR. ABBAS TYABJI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have just seen in your issue of to-day the report of your correspondent from Baroda wherein he states that the Baroda Government have stopped my pension. I may tell you that the statement is not correct and so far my pension has not been stopped. Please, therefore, correct the statement and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

ABBAS S. TYABJI.

Nadiad, Feb. 1.

## MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S HUNGER STRIKE.

### REPORTED TO BE UNTRUE

(Associated Press.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 5.

Enquiry made by an associated Press representative shows that the report circulated by the Secretary District Congress Committee of Karachi that Mr. Shaukat Ali and other friends had gone on hunger strike is untrue None of the prisoners has gone on hunger strike, moreover a letter from Mr. Shaukat Ali which appeared in the current issue of Young India speaks appreciatively of the treatment which he is receiving in the jail and curously enough repudiate any suggestion of a hunger strike as unbecoming of a true Moslem

## A SOLDIER'S ESCAPADE.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE CITY, Feb. 4.

Lance-Corporal Seaman, who was arrested at Benson Town as deserter from Second Dorsets and was under military custody awaiting trial surprised authorities yesterday by sudden midnight escape. Inspector Smith and Sergeants Waskett and Thompson were soon in pursuit and succeeded in rearresting the defaulter, whilst, it is said enjoying afternoon siesta in an out-of-the-way boarding house where he entered in civilian clothes representing himself as having just arrived from Bombay.

## C. P. PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

### PROGRAMME OF WORK

(From a Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 2.

The Hindusthani C. P. Provincial Congress Committee met at Hoshangabad in the middle of last month to consider the Ahmedabad Congress resolution. After full discussion the following programme of work for the current year was decided upon (1) Enlistment of at least two lakhs Congress members 2) Collection of at least Rs. 150,000 for the Tilak Swarayja Fund; (3) Vigorous campaign of Swadeshi for popularising handspun hand-woven cloth, loans upto Rs. 80,000 to be given to District Congress Committee for this purpose; (4) Organisation of volunteer corps throughout the province in accordance with Congress resolution; (5) Preparing a definite rural area of any district of the province for mass civil disobedience. Regarding enlistment as volunteers the committee expected that the office-bearers of all Congress organisations of the province as also all All-India and Provincial Congress Commitee members would sign the prescribed pledge regarding Civil Disobedience.

### CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

The provincial working committee was directed to select within ten days a suitable rural area in the province and immediately after to undertake the task of preparing it for mass Civil Disobedience. The Committee also directed all District Congress Committees to prepare limited areas of their respective districts for mass Civil Disobedience. The working committee was authorised to start mass or collective Civil Disobedience wherever and whenever it thought expedient after investigating the conditions in the areas prepared by itself and by the various District Committees. In pursuance of the above resolution working committee toured over the various districts of the province within the last ten days and has decided to choose a definite rural area of Saugor District for carrying on its preparations. The working committee is again to meet on the 9th instant at Saugor to decide which particular area of this district be selected for the purpose.

## ARREST OF VOLUNTEERS IN "MELA"

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 3.

Non-Co-operators in the "Mela" area tried to carry on their propaganda amongst the pilgrims but they apparently made little headway.

Non-cooperation volunteers were arrested in the "Mela" area on Thursday afternoon on a charge of making violent speeches.


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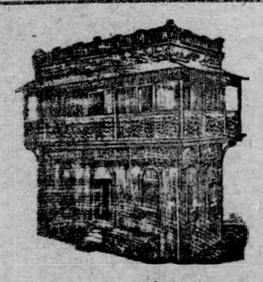

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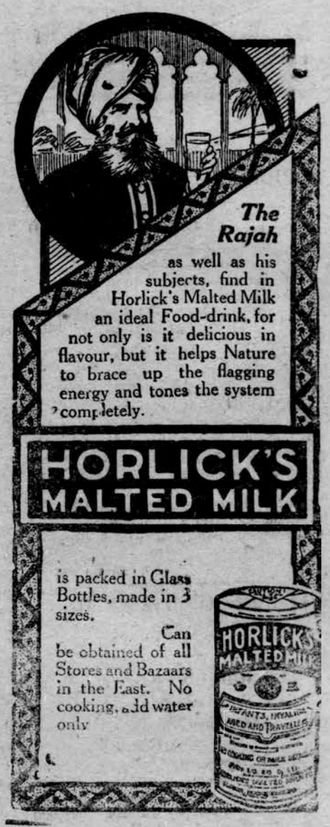

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# "A DEFINITE ISSUE"

## MR. DE VALERA'S CHALLENGE.

## MR. COLLINS'S PROPOSAL.

## MORE OF DAIL DEBATE.

(The special correspondent of "The Times" writes from Dublin on January 9):—

"Dail Eireann met again on January 9 at University College, Dublin. As soon as the Speaker had taken the chair Mr. de Valera tendered his resignation as President, and indicated that before further business could be done a new head of the Executive must be appointed. Mrs. Tom Clarke moved the re-election of Mr. de Valera, and straightaway the Dail found itself faced with a new and extraordinary situation, in which, as one speaker put it, the personality of the President was set up against the real sense of the House.

Mr. De Valera said that, in view of the vote taken on Saturday, which he had generally opposed as one that was tending to subvert the Republic which he was elected to his present position to defend and maintain, and as it appeared to him also to be a vote which would tend to subvert the independence of the country, he could no longer continue in his present office, as he was beaten. Feeling that he would not have the confidence of the House, he wished to place his resignation in the hands of the Assembly. He thought it was not necessary to add any further words in doing so. He simply resigned his office and the responsibilities of it, and the members of the Ministry and the Cabinet all went with his resignation.

Answering the Speaker, Mr. de Valera said that as the State could not get on very well without some one at the head, he would suggest that the first business of the House should be to make arrangements for the continuance of the Government of the State.

### MR. COLLINS'S PROPOSAL.

Mr. Michael Collins submitted that his previous suggestion for the forming of a committee should be put to the House. His belief about the thing was this—that no one in the Assembly or in Ireland wanted to be put into the position of opposing Mr. de Valera. The practical step, in his estimation, was to form a committee, if necessary of both sides for some kind of public safety, while on their side they could form their own committee to get on with the work. In his belief what he said in last December 12 months applied now—they should stop talking and get on with the work. "We are faced," he declared, "with the problem of taking Ireland over from the Enlish, and they are faced with the problem of giving Ireland over to us. The difficulties on both sides will be pretty big and it does not matter what happens so long as we are assured that we take over Ireland and that the English are leaving Ireland." His suggestion was that they should form a committee, of both sides if necessary, and that on their side they should form a committee to arrange the details and do all the dirty work—(laughter)—all the difficult work—in other words, that they take upon themselves the burden of the practical difficulties. Practical people would realize what those difficulties were and would understand them. They would try to do the best they could.

Mr. De Valera thought that they would have to proceed constitutionally in this matter. He could not take the final responsibility. He had given them his resignation. They had there the sovereign Assembly which was the Government of the nation. That Assembly must choose its Executive according to its constitution and go ahead.

Mr. Sean McEntee failed to see how that House could assent to the suggestion of the Minister of Finance. The formation of such a committee and participation in it of those members who opposed the Treaty would mean that they acknowledged and became a willing agent in the subversion of the Republic for which they stood. It was absolutely and utterly unconstitutional. Either those who voted for the Treaty must now declare that they were going to pull down with their own hands the Republic which they helped to set up, or they must stand with them, come back with them, and stand for the Republic.

Mr. Arthur Griffith declared that the representative body of Ireland on Saturday evening approved the Treaty. In doing so they expressed the will of the people. That approval was going to stand, and the will of the people was going to be maintained. President de Valera, he continued, had said that there was a constitutional way of settling this question of the Treaty. It had been constitutionally settled now, and nothing was going to prevent the vote from being carried out and the people from having their will expressed.

Mr. Hughes said that since President de Valera had taken up the position that he was not going to have anything more to do with the Government as far as that Government was concerned at the present time, he thought the obvious thing for the House to do was to appoint a Premier or somebody else to carry on and try to get to work.

### RE-ELECTION PROPOSED.

Mrs. Thomas Clarke then proposed the re-election of Mr. De Valera as President of the Irish Republic.

Mr. Liam Mellowes, who seconded the motion, described Mr. De Vaera as the symbol of the Republic. As that symbol he stood at the head of the nation, which had gained the [illegible] position it did in the last [illegible] the motion was in order. Certainly he said, there was no motion on the orders for the day for the election of anyone. He would like to have the Speaker's ruling before they proceeded to deal with this serious matter which had been so suddenly sprung upon them.

Mr. De Valera pointed out that he had given notice that he was going to resign. As a matter of fact, having been beaten on a vital matter of this sort he could not but resign.

Mr. O'Mallie thought it was most unfair to spring a matter of this sort on the Assembly. In a grave matter of this sort due notice should be given in a specified time. He understood that there was a meeting of one party on Sunday. (A member:—"Of both parties.") Mr. O'Mallie said that even if there were they did not get any notice of this. It was treating the Irish nation very unfairly. "We are as strong for Ireland as the other side, and are action in a more practical way to help Ireland. The country won't stand this kind of procedure."

Mr. Collins.—It is only fair to say that we anticipated something like this. We discussed it, and we should have been fools if we had not anticipated something of this sort. Naturally we expected it; otherwise we should have been mere children. (Mr. De Valera and others. —"Hear, hear.") The way he proposed was that they should have a committee. He refrained from calling opponents of the Treaty "the other side," because some of them were more for them than against them, and some of his side were more for the others than against them (Laughter.) He made them a present of that.

"If you do elect President de Valera," he added, "as President of the Irish Republic I have no objection whatever to it. (Hear, hear.) But let me say this much, that everybody will regard us simply as a laughing stock. ("Yes" and "No".) Well, they will, and the people are already regarding us as a laughing stock. The people are getting impatient and sick of talk. That is all we are—a laughing stock, the way we have been going on. If we go on much further the people will come in and turn us out, or they will boycott us and we can stay here talking as long as we like. What I feel like doing is simply getting a few people on our side to meet a few people on the English side, and go on with the arrangements for taking over the country. You can all remain here talking and watch us in the work."

Miss MacSwiney declared that the Republic was not dead, and they had got to carry on as the Republican Government of Ireland until this Government was disestablished by the Irish people. The vote on Saturday night did not disestablish the Irish Republic. The suggestion that there should be a joint committee to carry on the work of the country was out of the question. She supported the re-election of President de Valera as head of the State.

Mr. D. O'Rorke offered the opinion that in the circumstances the only alternative was a General Election.

Mr. Gavan Duffy said he would support the motion for the re-election of the President on one condition, and that was that he would tell them clearly that he had at last seen the error of his ways. In any case it was absolutely essential that the gentleman proposed as President should tell the people who were to elect him exactly what his policy was.

### "A DEFINITE ISSUE" FOR THE PEOPLE'S VOTE.

Mr. De Valera said that was a fair question. He regarded the House as the sovereign Assembly and Parliament of the Irish nation. They had definitely called it the Government of the Irish Republic. They needed an Executive there. The Executive must have the confidence of the House—not the whole, but at least the majority. If an Executive was beaten on a certain question, it had to go out, and the other side was the proper side to take executive authority, and they should have a definite policy. The Republic must exist until the people disestablished it. His position was distinctly this. A motion was taken, which, in his opinion, tended to subvert the Republic. He should feel in his conscience compelled to take every step he possibly could to prevent the subversion, but he recognised at the present moment that, not understanding what the Treaty meant for them, the Irish people had been passing resolutions and thought that the Treaty should be taken for the moment. He did not believe the Irish people would stand for it. In the meantime, until they were consulted in a way in which it could be explained to them, the government of the country must go on. He was quite ready to do everything he possibly could to maintain the independence of Ireland during the interval. Let the plenipotentiaries or others proceed with getting the further steps of the Treaty seen to, whatever further steps they had to take, and those on his side would carry on there. Let the resources of Dail Eireann be still there, vested in that House—the funds and everything else; and let it be agreed that they be entitled to use those for the preservation of the independence of Ireland and the maintenance of it until such time as the Irish people had decided otherwise, and not decided on a vague and indefinite thing like the terms of the Agreement. When they had a definite thing to vote on, then the Irish Republic could be disestablished if the people wanted it. Until then they went ahead, that House by a majority determining what the policy definitely was to be, what any particular step was to be. When the Irish people saw exactly how free they were going to be under a document which was but a vague promise, and when they saw exactly what British authority they were going to rout in this country, they would have a definite issue to vote on, and not a question of whether it would be a Republic or the Treaty.

### A CHALLENGE.

Mr. de Valera added that they had not yet passed any Act ratifying the Treaty. They had passed a resolution of approval which meant that those who supported it would actively carry on and try to complete the Treaty. He challenged the supporters of the Treaty to put the thing definitely before the country and to take the opinion of the people.

Mr. Hagan asked if the Treaty that had been approved on Saturday evening was now again to be fought out in detail. The policy of President de Valera had been defeated after an exhaustive debate. Upon that the President resigned, and now the House was asked to re-elect him after he had stated that he was going to fight against the majority as expressed on Saturday. The proposal was very much in the nature of a dictatorship, and if after the vote on Saturday they re-elected Mr. de Valera, then let them have no more talk about constitutionalism. It was not constitutional to set up a minority Cabinet.

Mr. De Valera said that he was not offering himself for re-election. He was thinking only of the constitutional and proper way of doing the work of the country. He and his friends could not enter into the combined committee that was suggested by Mr. Coolins. He had been asked what he would do if re-elected, and he replied that he would carry on as before and look to the interests of the country as a whole.

Mr. Kent (Cork) said that it would not be wise to go to the country until the people hda in black and white what the Treaty meant in an Act of the British Parliament. He held that it was only just and right that the President should be re-elected and that the Government of the Republic should be in a position to maintain law and order in the country.

Mr. Sears reminded the House that they had on Saturday decided as between Republic and a Free State, and that the latter was accepted and approved. The world, too, would take that view of it. The House had been asked that morning to go on as if that decision had not been taken. Those who voted for the Treaty should go on with the Government and see what they could do. If they failed or made mistakes in the work. he could understand the other side going to the country and saying that the Government was a fraud. If the House did not act upon the decision arrived at on Saturday evening they would make themselves a laughing stock before the world.

Mr. McEntee contended that all they had got from England was the heads of a proposed Agreement. The constitution of the Free State had yet to emanate from the English Parliament. In view of a General Election in England it was possible that the chief signatory to the Agreement might be defeated, and then where would the Treaty be? It seemed to him that the proposal from the other side to set up a Committee of Public Safety was a disgraceful manoeuvre to prevent the re-election of Mr. De Valera and that they were already afraid of the consequences of their action.

Mr. Michael Brennan asked what would happen if England did not observe the Treaty.

Mr. Collins.—We will fight for the State, not them.

### REPUBLIC AS A WEAPON.

Mr. Sean T. Kelly suggested to the other side that the best thing to do to promote the interests which they had at heart was to keep the Republic established as long as the negotiations with England lasted. He therefore, asked that Mr. De Valera should be re-elected and that by that guesture they should show England that they were determined to keep the Republic in order to secure that every ounce in the Treaty should be got out it. If they dismantled the Republic they would leave themselves without a weapon against the enemy that had always acted towards Ireland in a treacherous manner.

Mr. De Valera said that he was thinking only of the best way to carry on in the interim period. They had come to a certain bridge, and he was anxious that they should never be driven back from that bridge. In fairness to the Irish people they should bring the issue before them clean, straight-cut, and definite, so that there should be no doubt in their minds what the issue was. Not one of them would like to see the Irish nation give away anything that she did not wish to give away. Let nobody think this was a concerted plan. He had said that same thing before.

Alderman Cosgrave (Dublin) said that it was a curious interpretation of the principle of constitutional Government that the minority should be given the opportunity of carrying on the Government of the country.

Mr. De Valera said that he was only putting himself at the disposal of the Dail and the nation. Let the majority elect their President and the rest of it.

Alderman Cosgrave.—This is the most unconstitutional procedure that I have ever known, although I have been 13 years in public life. I never heard of such a proposition, and I think the President himself realides it—that the minority of the House should dictate what the policy of the majority is to be.

Mr. De Valera said that there was a deliberate misrepresentation of him. He told the Deputy for South Dublin that he did not want to be elected, and he was anxious to get back to private life.

A Deputy.—Will the President withdraw his candidature?

Alderman Cosgrave.—I take it that the President did not want to be put in this position, but that his advisers want to place him in it.

Mr. Collins.—I have heard that argument before. I have heard it in the private session.

Alderman Cosgrave said that was the way in which the position would appeal to the people of Ireland. The advisers of the President sought to take advantage of his popularity to establish an autocracy. Vials of abuse were poured upon those who supported the Treaty, but the fact was that they were just as anxious to do as much for the nation as the loudest-spoken person on the other side was. The other side desired to have control of the resources of the Republic—army, finance, and local Government. Give them that, and they could blaze away. He had never heard of such a proposition as that put up by a minority in any Assembly. He submitted that the motion for the re-election of Mr. De Valera was out of order and unconstitutional, and that the decision arrived at on Saturday evening could not be rescined. The only motion that could be adopted should come from the other side in accordance with every known maxim of constitutional law. The motion suggested by Mr. Collins was the one to be adopted.

Alderman Cosgrave added that he was still a Minister, and he did not know that he was yet dismissed. (Laughter.)

Mr. De Valera.—I dismiss you all by resignation.

Alderman Cosgrave said that letters bearing his name were going out every day from his Department (Local Government), and if the President were re-elected and his Ministry were defeated, what would his position be? They had been warned about getting into a bog, but he thought they were putting the President in a bog. Nothing could change the vote that had been taken for Saturday. Was the House going to flout the opinion of the people? This was the first Assembly in the nation, and they should see that things were done in a proper way. The Assembly had a great constructive work to do, and upon them rested the greatest responsibility that any body of Irishmen had ever had to sustain. The world was looking on at them, and expected from them that they would establish ordered government. (Cheers.) They could not have ordered government if it was put into the hands of a minority.

Mr. Mulcahy pointed out that the Assembly carried on for a long time without having a President. As the Irish Republic they carried on until the reassembly of the Dail after the election of the so-called Parliament of Southern Ireland. Till they saw that the future was with those whose ideal was demanding the rejection of the Treaty, those who supported it should be allowed to lay their hands on the resources put within their reach under the Treaty and use them to build up the Irish nation. The vote on Saturday evening confirmed him in that opinion, and it gave him and those with him constitutional authority to go ahead to the best of their ability with Irish hands directing their resources. That Assembly was the Government of the Irish people, and it remained so until the Irish people had set up another Government. He regretted that he had to oppose the proposition, but he was taking that step because otherwise it would be taking from the majority of the House the resources necessary to it and handing them over to the minority.

### EXASPERATING THE PUBLIC.

Mr. Milroy said that the feeling of the public on reading this discussion would be one of sheer exasperation. They were confronted with an attempt to nullify the decision of last Saturday. The constitutional method in such a situation was for the defeated party to resign and let the majority take control. (Cheers.) If the President stood down they would see who had the majority. They should not confuse the issue with a great and honoured personality and try to play that personality as a trump card to defeat the Treaty. The object of the motion was to secure minority rule and defeat the sense of the House.

Mme. Markievic said that a joint committee was impossible because they disagreed on fundamentals. She could consider nothing less than the Republic. England was in the tightest corner she was ever in, and they did not know what might happen in the coming year while the Provisional Government was functioning. It was therefore, necessary to preserve the interests of the Republic and to watch the situation.

Mr. De Roiste stated that those who were opposing the Treaty were continuing the abomination of Dublin Castle Government.

A member pointed out that a solution of the dimculty was provided by the Treaty in the summoning of the representatives of Southern Ireland.

Professor Stockley agreed, but said that something should be done to show that they had not given up their separate existence.

Mr. Etchingham urged that they wanted to save as much as they could from the wreck. They must still maintain the Republic in view of the record of English Ministers. The only hope which the opposition had of getting the terms of the Treaty fulfilled was that those like himself who were against it should stand out. If they turned down President de Valera there would be no peace.

### CALL FOR A DISSOLUTION.

Mr. Kevin O'Higgins asked whether or not they were there as representatives of the people. If they did not represent the people they were more or less enthusiastic exponents of a particular point of view. The sooner they had a General Election or plebiscite on this issue the better. They should try to get some means of getting a Dissolution.

Mr. Stack.—Use your influence with Lloyd George.

Mr. Collings.—That is unworthy of Austin Stack.

Mr. Stack.—Any man who says the Republic is dead deserves it.

Mr. Collins.—The remark is unworthy of the man who made it.

Mr. Ernest Blythe said that they should endeavour to work together rather than to shout at each other. A plebiscite now would not put the issue as clearly before the people as it would when the Constitution of the Irish Free State was framed. He believed that a plebiscite now would be in favour of the Treaty and that the Constitution when framed would be accepted. A Provisional Government would be formed, whether formally or informally, with the authority of the Dail. A Republican Government would be set up representing the minority of the Dail, and thus there would be a situation which could only result in chaos. In permitting that the Dail would be guilty of a great crime. Unless some agreement was reached—

Mr. De Valera.—An arrangement will have to be made by which a clash would be avoided. That is the precise purpose.

The House then adjourned until 4 p.m.

On the resumption Mr. Stack said that what Valera had propounded was the right and he believed that the policy which Mr. De the only policy for the country. Mr. De Valera was a big man—perhaps the biggest man in Europe to-day. His side had no objection whatever to the voice of the people being made articulate, but it must referendum there was must be between the Republic and that document. When he said free choice he meant a choice made in the absence of any element of compulsion. Then, and only then, they would have the true will of the people."

(To be continued.)

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### AWAKENING IN MAHMUDABAD.

(From A Correspondent.)

A great sensation is prevailing now a days in Mahmudabad State, and the Khilafat movement is being carried out with great enthusiasm and high spirit. The estate belongs to a Hindu Co-operationist, the Hon. Sir Raja Sahib Bahadur, K.C.I.E. of Mahmudabad. This awakening in Mahmudabad is one of the wonders, for besides the Government, the authorities of the estate have been foremost in combating the movement.

Early in 1921, when the scheme of the boycott of schools was attempted, Mahmudabad too was not slow to be affected by this time-sprit, and notwithstanding many vain efforts of the Estate, some young men came out of the school and continued to work till recent times until they were sent to jails. There have been many similar activities since then, and the work has been uptil now done very calmly and quietly. But now the wise attitude of the state has given the people a way to come out to the open field and preach the holy propaganda amidst all kinds of threats and persecutions.

As a precaution two estate officials were dismissed lest they should help the growth of the movement in the Estate. Till then work was done very peacefully, only private appeals were made for the Angora Fund and the introduction of Swadeshi. There were no public meetings or lectures. No estate servants practically took part in the movement.

Now as elsewhere has been the result of repression the news of the said dismissals spread as wildfire throughout the estate and abroad. The rumour that further steps would be taken by the estate, has all the more awakened the people. Public meetings are held daily. The keen, vehement, and touching speeches of Hafiz Khalil Ahmad have moved the people to a high degree. A large sum of money has been raised for the Angora Fund, and Swadeshi has been adopted by all.

### MULSHI SATYAGRAHISTS REMANDED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

POONA, Feb. 3.

Mulshi Satyagraha accused were placed before the Additional District Magistrate, Poona and a remand was given till the 7th. Bail was refused to all eighteen accused and the Magistrate refused permission to the relatives for their interview.

## AFFAIRS IN BARABANKI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you, please give publicity through the columns of your esteemed paper to the following facts, in as much as there are all sorts of false reports current in the country about the state of affairs at Barabanki. A communique was published by the local Government (U. P.) which contained information absolutely untrue. Now a lengthy letter has been published by the Deputy Commissioner of Barabanki (in the "Leader" of the 20th January) which more than anything else, calls for a statement of facts at once.

The trouble began in Barabanki on 23rd November, 1921, when nine men were arrested on a charge of rioting in public streets. Seven of these were, doing nothing more violent than entreating the school-boys, in the most peaceful manner possible, to refrain from going to the school on the 17th as that was a *hartal* day, while the remaining two of the arrested were not there at all. They were all convicted, although there was no evidence to speak of. There were only two school-boys to give evidence in that case; one was the son of a member of the local Aman Sabha. The rest of the evidence consisted of those not at all connected with the school. The accused on this material were given six months' rigorous imprisonment and ordered to find security for one year.

Five other Congress and Khilafat workers were sent to jail for a year each under Section 108 of the Cr. P. C.

On or about the 23rd November, 1921, orders were promulgated under Section 144 prohibiting meetings at several places in the district including the town of Barabanki. As soon as the Congress activity began in the early part of 1921 orders were passed under Section 144 Cr. P. C. in March or April, prohibiting meetings at Barabanki and a number of other places in the district. The orders were renewed on their expiry for another two months. All this was done with a view to crush the Congress activities as there was not the slightest shadow of violence in the district. It is pertinent to note that during that time the Aman Sabha meetings were being held while the public was gagged. On the top of all this came the extension of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the challenge was taken up by Barabanki in right earnest as elsewhere in the country. Recruitment of volunteers began and before the end of the December last a large number of them had been enlisted throughout the district.

Amongst the workers at this time was one of the leading vakils Mr. Nawab Ali. When the time arrived and exemplary sacrifice was needed he came over from his place and producing his volunteer pledge voluntarily offered himself for arrest. Exactly similar was the case of almost all the volunteers. Over a hundred volunteers were arrested during the four eventful days from the 7th to the 10th without a signal case of violence.

An attempt has been made in this letter of the D. C. as well as in the communique to give a false colouring to the whole situation. It was sought to be made out that the movement was purely a Moslem one, inspired by religious frenzy—the Hindus having nothing to do with it. This is untrue. It was as much a Hindu as a Mohamedan movement amongst those convicted in November were Hindus as well as Muslims. Discrimination was invidiously used in making arrests. The Hindu volunteers did parade the street on several days but were not arrested.

An attempt has also been made to show that the persons arrested were a set of rowdy fanatics and came here egged on by zamindar leaders to commit horrible acts of violence in the town; that the volunteers grossly misbehaved themselves and insulted every officer of the Government; and that it was the arrival of the Police that overawed them; that the authorities by wonderful tact and wisdom saved Barabanki from bloodshed and massacre. As a matter of fact each one of these is the reverse of the truth. Most of the persons arrested had been regularly enrolled long before as volunteers and came here in obedience to summons from the District Congress office deliberately to be arrested and not in a fit of frenzy but with the full knowledge of what they were about. The volunteers behaved in a peaceful and absolutely non-violent manner in spite of several attempts made to provoke them into violence. An ekkawala was asked to take Mr. Mahomed Husain vakil who had quietly offered himself for arrest to jail. The ekkawala expressed his inability on the ground that he was not free. The man was pulled out of his ekka by two or three constables by the orders of their superiors. He was arrested on the spot under Section 55 of Cr. P. C. as a vagabond and a dangerous character and then dragged to the Kutwali and the ekka taken charge of by a Constable. The public indignation at this action of the authorities was boundless. But they kept themselves cool.

A perusal of the D. C.'s letter must convince every one acquainted with facts he attached very great importance to false reports of rumours. The truth about the Bhattis is that the poor fellows possess no strong holds and facts of any kind and did never intend to over run Barabanki. They were not called upon to offer themselves for arrests at Barabanki and, therefore, did not intend to come there.

The cock and bull story in the D. C.'s letter about the suspension of practice by eleven vakils on the 9th January being due to a rumour that the court of a certain judge in a certain district was surrounded by 2,000 volunteers needs no comment. Any sensible person would have thought twice before attaching any importance to it. We heard of this wonderful story for the first time from the D. C.'s letter. The pleaders who suspended their practice include all the leading vakils or the District of whom 9 are Hindus. They did so because they could not remain indifferent at the sight of good and great men being locked up in jail for no offence greater than the courage of their convictions and the love of their Motherland. But all this is beyond the D. C.'s capacity to understand.

To sum up there has been a deliberate and strenuous attempt throughout the year to strangle political activity in the district in many ways but in vain. The district has given a good account of itself up till now, and God willing, will do so in future when the call comes.—Yours, etc.,

A HINDU AND ONE OF THE ELEVEN.

Barabanki, Jan. 21.

## MR. GOVINDJ. VASANJI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to your correspondent, Mr. B. H. Daruwalla's letter in your issue of the 31st January, allow me to point out and emphasise the conflict it presents between Mr. Daruwalla as a man and Mr. Daruwalla as a lawyer. His attempt to snow up Mr. Govindji not by what Mr. Daruwalla says but what he leaves unsaid-fails when Mr. Daruwalla, the lawyer, says: "He may have been acquitted on the evidence had he chosen to challenge the same by cross-examining the witnesses."

That is Mr. Daruwalla's estimate of evidence against him, and as he is a lawyer he ought to know what he says, the more so as on his own admission he had a hand in collecting certain statesments, but which, in his opinion, perhaps did not amount to proofs asked for by Mahatma Gandhi and hence the refusal to furnish them. Still on such a poor evidence Mr. Daruwalla scoffs at Mr. Govindji and charges him with playing at martyrdom. But Mr. Daruwalla gives a poorer exhibition of himself when he believes and wants your readers to believe that he accepted the invitation of Messrs. Pavri and Marzaban and the challenge of Mr. V. A. Desai. He deludes himself and mistakes the attempt for a fact, because when called upon by Mahatmaji he gave no proofs. Probably he was a prey, like other credulous people, to the wild rumours and allegations afloat at the time against Mr. Govindji, not a word of which was whispered at the time of the trial, though it took place nearly two months after and those who had interest in the matter and the Police had more than enough time to bring these to light if there was any truth in these allegations. About this I shall say more later on.

As your correspondent "Justice" has dissected the evidence and the learned judgment of Mr. Frank Oliveira and shown how worthless the evidence in the case was, and hence the sentence based on the same I will not cover the same ground, but say that were it not for the atmosphere of sullenness created by the events of the 17th November to which also the learned Magistrate was a prey—I am sure he would have done greater justice to himself and, secondly, to Mr. Govindji. It is equally possible that his decision was warped by the statement of Mr. Govindji, which he believes to be an insult to the majesty of law and the bench which he occupies. However, I am glad that he is slowly acquring a free mind and this accounts for many an acquittal in subsequent trials. I am sure if Mr. Frank Oliveira, when he is free and in a calmer frame of mind reconsiders Mr. Govindji's case as a matter of relaxation,—and compares the evidence in this case with those in others in which he acquitted the accused, he will find that he has committed an error of judgment. I had the pleasure of many a talk with practising lawyers on the subject—and they are all very cautious in their opinion—and all of them agree that there was not sufficient evidence to punish Mr. Govindji and enough to acquit him, and that he was punished for not making a defence and for putting in the kind of statement that he had put in. That also seems to be the general opinion except in certain section of an Indian comunity, and if his friends believe that Mr. Govindji is innocent and unjustly punished, Mr. Daruwalla and his friends are at liberty to consider them of the same moral texture as they believe Mr. Govindji to be.

Apart from the case, was not Mr. Govindji a prey to circumstances and punished for that? He was mercilessly beaten, the assailant or assailants are still free. His shops situated on most frequented thorough fares were looted, and at Grant Road cleared of all contents, in open daylight, and in the presence of hundreds of spectators, not unmixed with limbs of 'law and order' and yet has any one been put up before a Magistrate, or an attempt made to get any one punished? Not a single one except Mr. Govindji is taken by the Police for the Charni Road rioting. What about others? Mr. Govindji, no doubt was there, not for an unlawful object, but for the same purposes of peace and goodwill as Messrs. S. G. Banker, B. F. Bharucha Motilal Dalal, Pavri, Marzban, Mody and others, and yet none of them have got into trouble. Why? No rumours and allegations were set afloat by interested parties as in the case of Mr. Govindji. And I believe that Mr. Govindji has been punished for that and nothing else. This brings me to the main purpose which has led me to write this letter. Mr. Govindji has been punished by law, unjustly as I and others believe, and rightly as others believe. Let it now be a case of the dead past burying the dead. But is it really so in fact? I find that a certain section of the Parsi-owned press, is still preaching a crusade of hatred against Mr. Govindji. One of, such papers last week goes to the length of appealing to his readers to boycott Mr. Govindji's shops, as if enough damage in that direction has not been done. I wish to appeal to the members of the Parsi community, and especially the Parsi Press, to let the matter drop and to remember that the game some of them are engaged in, is one at which two can play. That will be a bad day when the Parsi Press drives other communities to take such a course. As a friend of that community I appeal to all its members to let bygons be bygons and forget the 17 November last. Let me assure Mr. Govindji's detractors that they will not succeed in lowering him in the estimation of the public, especially, a large circle of friends in all communities, and that nothing is to be gained by the crusade of vilification. If the community wants any satisfaction from Mr. Govindji, he will be too pleased to appear before any form appointed and meet the allegations which are still made against him and which are still going round, and if proved, to pay any penalty for the same. If none of its members have come out to support them, and are still unwilling, it is time that they stopped and did him no moral damage. Whether to do business with Mr. Govindji or not is not a matter of their own choice, well, wish and desire.

I trust and hope that this appeal of mine will not be misunderstood and it will have the desired effect, and save Mr. Govindji from being pilloried and crucified from day to day and by methods which are far from right or dignified.—Yours, etc.

LAXMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE.

Bombay, February, 1.

## MR. HORNIMAN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is so very strange that neither the "Independents" nor the Malaviya Conference have spoken a word about Mr. Horniman. In the resolutions passed by the said conference, I do not understand why Mr. Horniman's case is not considered? When cases of the victims of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and of other repressive Laws were and are considered in the Malaviya Conference, why should they not considered the case of Mr. Horniman who is a victim of the Defence of India Act an equally repressive law? I request the leaders of all shades to bring forward the case of Mr. Horniman at the next conference and it must be one of the terms which should be placed before the Peace Conference.—Yours, etc.

AMOOLAKHRAY P. SARAIYA.

Bombay, Jan. 28.

## PASSING AWAY OF THE POPE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—So the great Pope is gone. A high soul is no more. The Catholic World mourns his loss. And this is shared by the world at large. Since the death of King Edward, the Peacemaker, no other personage has striven for European Peace so consistently, persistently and zealously as the dear departed Pope. At a time, when Europe succumbed to Satan, and revelled in shooting, sinking, blowing and looting human life and coal and cotton were held dearer than human beings; when Christian nations were bringing on their own ruination, the late Pope repeatedly endeavoured to mediate, begged, prayed to Austria and Italy to end the strife; and did all that was humanly possible to check and end the most disastrous war in the world's history. He thus stood for Peace from start to finish. We know, how His Holiness strove.

(1) For Peace in Europe, and

(2) For an equitable settlement in Ireland. That was for and amongst the Christian Race.

(3) But his sympathies were wider still. He befriended the cause of the Moslems. He acknowledged the tolerance of the Turks towards Christian emigrants from Spain! He received Mr. Mahomed Ali and desired a revision of Turkish Treaty.

(4) Nay, he was a Friend of the Jews. For we find, that even the Chief Rabbi of Constantinople acknowledged the good offices of the Pope during the last War, and opened the monument, that was erected in his honor, "as the symbol of Justice, Charity and the Fraternity of Nations."

Thus the late Pope lived the life of a true disciple of the "Prince of Peace." He had lived to see Ireland liberated, Canada freed from "Home interference;" and the world realising the urgent need of real peace. His Christianity was not secetarian. Like his master's it was catholic and humanitarian. It is that great and goodly spirit of Christianity, which Europe sadly needs to-day. May the New Pope be empowered to revice it! Amen!

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

## ANGLO-INDIA AND COLONIAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It was most unfortunate, that this company was forced into liquidation, and that too by persons, who professed, that they were trying for reconstruction! The writer went to Cochin at his own expense, and opposed the winding up order. But there were stronger forces at work, and the Company was taken into compulsory liquidation! And to illustrate the neglect of the management of the company may I say, that the Directors paid a fancy price of rupees thirteen lacs and fifty thousand for two Japanese ships, over which they spent another lac and fifty thousand; and these are sold to-day for about one lac and sixty thousand all told! Further, the same old Board of Directors agreed to purchase a 48 year old ship for nine lacs! The fancy brokerage paid so lavishly is another matter for investigation. Are the poor shareholders to suffer heavy losses for the neglect of the old Directors? Will not Mr. Moos, the official Liquidator, look into the matter and bring the erring party to book?—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

## "MONASTIC INSTITUTION OF BUDHISTS."

Mr. G. S. V. Sastri writes under date Jan. 28:—The third of the series of lectures on "The Monastic Institution of the Hinayana Budhists, known as the "Sangam" was delivered yesterday evening in the University Library hall by Mr. Baghwat. Being a public lecture, it would be natural to expect a fairly good number of men to attend the meeting, but as a matter of fact hardly half a dozen attended the learned discourse. I do not want to attribute this meagre attendance wholly to any lack of public interest in the subject. The learned lecturer clearly pointed out how Buddhism was an inevitable adjunct to Hinduism inasmuch as the former widened the fold of the latter by being accessible to the illiterate masses by the successive process of purification; while the advanced extremists of the Hinduism claim to have the sole privilege of attaining Mokaha or salvation, to the exclusion of other people. This might have contributed a mighty share in popularising the new Thought. But equal force should be given to the simplicity and personality of the great Founder, who met passion with gentleness, overcame violence with patience, and shamed greed with unselfishness. The lecture lasted for about an hour and a half and it was a very enlightening [illegible] but unfortunately only a few heard it. I hope the coming lectures will be [illegible] be well attended, as men of all religions would find very many interesting points to note.

## LEAVE TAKING.

### THE "MOTHERLAND"

"The Motherland," of January 29 consists of a statement by Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haque in the course of which it is:—

The Government of Behar has decided to kill "The Motherland." It is not for us to murmur. It is not for us to yield to passion. It is not for us to raise our voice in protest. We must submit, in all humility, to the decrees of God. He knows best and acts for the best. We too in our humble way carried out His decrees. We laid down some principles for the guidance of "The Motherland" at the very outset of our career and conscientiously carried out those principles in practice to the best of our abilities. We have exercised self-restraint and avoided giving offence to others. But we have certainly not spared the system of Government which we consider to be wholly evil, and which indulges in cruel and inhuman actions. We have spoken out the truth fearlessly knowing fully well that it will not please the champions of "Law and Order." In fairness to our colleagues we confess that they have loyally co-operated in keeping us to the true path. Often we have differed but we have differed to agree, and there has been not a single occasion when our requests have not been given effect to by our colleagues. We offer them thanks from the very bottom of our heart for their loyal co-operation. It is not for us to say that we have succeeded in our venture and achieved our ideal. We feel that the message of "The Motherland" remains undelivered. The message was to be more religious and ethical than political. We are human beings and therefore lay no claim to infallability. For any mistakes that we might have unconsciously committed, we offer our sincere and unreserved apology which, we hope, will be accepted in the same spirit in which it is offered. The apology is offered not only to our colleagues, readers and well-wishers but to the members of the Behar Government also. We have resolved to part with "The Motherland" in its present form with a clear conscience and a clean, purified heart.

In conclusion we should like to address a few words to our subscribers. They have helped us and supported us in our humble venture from all corners of India and also from outside India. They will miss the bright face of the young "Motherland" but we request them to have a little patience, and they may rest assured that their patience will be soon rewarded. Our parting greeting is not *adieu* but an *au revoir*.

BANDE MATARAM.

## UNTOUCHABILITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your Nagpur correspondent wires that the only persons present to welcome the Prince of Wales were the untouchables and ignorant persons brought to Nagpur from the interior.

Yesterday's "Chronicle" publishes some comments of English papers on the Prince's visit to India. Those English papers mention a large class in India who are not very particular about politics and for whom was meant the visit to India of the Prince of Wales.

Is not there a woeful agreement between these two reports? Our answer to the English publicists who simulate a solicitude for "those dumb and inarticulate masses" is that their condition is not what the British in India have desired and worked for The educated Indians following the Congress have understood their duty by their countrymen and awakened them in every way during the recent years. The English publicists think that there could be no greater awakening amongst the masses of India than accomplished by the bureaucrat and the missionary and know that these two classes have scrupulously striven to restrict the attention of at least eighty per cent Indians to tilling the soils and paying the revenue. The latter day truth which has been vouched even by Lord Meston has been totally kept from them.

That is our answer to the English publicists who want to suggest that the masses of India have no desire for Swaraj and are totally detached from the political agitators. Is that answer quite open to us after this fact wired by your Nagpur Correspondent? If untouchables do go to see the pageant of the Prince's movement, are the English publicists not justified in saying that the Prince's visit has touched the heart of India? The untouchables, it ought to be remembered, are one-fourth of the Hindus and one fifth of all Indians. We Hindus and one-fifth of all Indians because they constitute one-sixth of the human race look with unconcern at the lack of right and even of humanity of one-fifth of our nation. Do the national workers see the moment of this? Various District and Provincial Committees are asking for leave to start an aggressive Civil Disobedience. Do they realise that there is no moral justification for Civil Disobedience of the aggressive variety so long as there is a single born untouchable amongst us?—Yours, etc.

P. R. LELE,

January 31.

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*(Signed)*.....M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
Medical Officer of Health.

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Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay.
15th *December* 1921

G. K. DEVADHAR,
*Vice President,*
Malabar Central Relief Committee,
Calicut
and
Hon. Joint Secretary
(for General Organisation,)
Malabar Relief [illegible]

# Literature and Art.

## LIFE OF KALIDASA.

Sanskrit Literature suffers from Arabic by comparison in a few respects. The most important is the lack of biographical works in Sanskrit as contrasted with the huge volumes of Igu Khallikan and the enormous Tabakat or Classes of authors. The events in their lives are minutely chronicled. Incidentally they reflect the contemporary culture. The historical element in the Puranas of India is submerged in fiction. The only works which claim to be described as history in Sanskrit are the "Rajatarangini" of Kalhana and "Harsha Charita" or Bana. History and biography being thus both excluded from Sanskrit, we know very little of the lives of the Sanskrit men of letters whose productions have charmed us from our early youth. It is due to Western researches that we are at all placed in possession of salient facts in the life of poets like Kalidasa.

The Kalidas literature is growing apace. The latest is "An Essay on the Literary Appreciation of the Poet," by the famous scholar, Alfred Hillebrandt, familiarly known to us as an authority on Vedic mythology. The book comprises, after the thorough German fashion, nearly all that is worth knowing about Kalidasa which is embodied in the literature of almost any language. Professor Hillebrandt has strangely omitted a bibliography but the notes at the end furnish a mine of information. And not the least pleasing feature of the work are the references to the Indian scholars whose researches are adequately evaluated. The foreword is followed by a life of the poet, after which we get a popular panorama of Kalidasa and his times. The succeeding pages are devoted to seven of his extant works,—Meghaduta or The Cloud Messenger, Kumarasambhava, Raghuvansa, Rutusamhar and the three dramas—Malavikaghi Mitra, Sakuntala and Urvasi. Eight pages of concentrated research are consecrated to the sources of Kalidasa. Next we come upon the poet as an artist. The metaphors of Kalidasa are famous for their fidelity to nature and attest to his penetrating power of observation. Professor Hillebrandt selects many of them and subjects them to an interesting analysis. Sanskrit literature has also been noted for its lack of humour; not absolutely put relative to other contemporary writings. But Professor Hillebrandt discovers genuine humour in our poet. On this theme he dilates in a number of charming pages. He also looks into the works of Kalidasa for the expression of shades of natural emotions in a separate chapter. The poet is also a philosopher. Hence it was indispensable that the philosophy and the faith of Kalidasa should have a chapter of its own. The prayers in the true sense of the word such as are found in the works of Kalidasa are grouped together in one chapter.

Dr. Hillebrandt aims at presenting a general sketch of the genius and stylestic finish of the gretest of Hindu poets. It is nearly a hundred years ago that the name of Kalidasa was first introduced to Europeans. Sakuntala was made known to Germany by Herder and Goethe who accorded it a cordial reception. The first outburst of enthusiastic appreciation was high; it was too high to be long maintained. It was distance that lent uncommon enchantment. The play was brought closer by every succeeding generation. It was examined contents, structure and style—in dry light of history and critical philosophy. And the play was shorn of something of its adventious attractions.

However, there still prevails dense ignorance with regard to the simple diction and the profound art of Kalidasa. This ignorance contrasts with the hallow of glory with which he stands surrounded among the learned in the land of his birth. Latterly there has been much original research which has enabled us to ascertain the age of the poet and the lineaments of general culture in his times. As yet all the works of the poet, though translated into several European languages, have not received the deep and patient attention they deserve. Kalidasa's relation to other poets of India has not been investigated; and the saurus of his tongue have not been sufficiently analysed. Nevertheless, it is possible with the materials at our disposal to cast an image of the great dramatist. And it will be more or less faithful to the vanished original professors—or Hillebrandt thinks that the delay in appraising the minutiae and the technique of Kalidasa among Europeans is due to the circumstance that Indian literature can never attain to that popularity there which is assigned to the classical antiquity of the West. The most eminent Indian men of letters are too widely divided from European in sentiments to dispute precedence with Homer or the author of Antigone, or permanently to arrest the attention of the Western cultured class along with Dante and Shakespeare. Indian literature is, moreover, not easily accessible. The Western translators despair of coping with the richness of its expressive meter, and the peculiarities of a tongue disciplined to perfection in the course of centuries by poets and thinkers, who control the delicate and marvellous machinery of Sanskrit with ease to which only masters are born. They give exact expression to thought in a few words of matchless precision and capable conveying minute shades of significance. To translate such poets in accordance with the ordinary canons of rendering is to mutilate or disfigure them. To produce the effect of the Sanskrit original recourse is had to lengthening paraphrase which kills the pith of poetry. The art which substitutes European variety of beauty in lieu of oriental delicacy of diction is a misleading art. For the reader who goes first to Horace Hayman Wilson for a Sanskrit poet and then turns to the original must be prepared to meet disappointment for himself. Wilson fascinates him. The original tastes insipid. The fault lies with Wilson in attempting to attain the unattainable. He hurts the model, because he produces an exotic imilation.

In the dramas Sanskrit is confined to the higher among the dramatic personae. The women and servants employ provincial dialects. This constitutes a difficulty which renders us incapable of reproducing with requisite fidelity the colloquies in Sanskrit plays. The excessively emotional character ascribed to the conventional king is not agreeable to the Western taste. The Westerner according to Professor Hillebrandt finds in the Indian dramatic literature the deficiencies of manly power, of dramatic swing and absence of internal struggle against the powers of an inexhoragle Fate. On the other hand, in the works of our Kavis there is incorporated genuine and incomparable poetry. It is, therefore, worth the pains to bring Indian literature nearer European homes. The spirit of Indian ministrelsy ascends in the epic of Ramayana, in the several parts of Mahabharata and in Kalidasa a summit which objectively considered rivals the corresponding Europeans art, and in several respects proves fuller and richer and justifies the attempt at preparing special monographs dedicated to the elucidation of the works of Indian masters. After Dr. Hillebrandt's book was completed, there appeared the excellent "Kalidasa and the Poetic Art of India" by Hari Chand, a pupil of the great French master, Professor Sylvan Levi, who is now in India at the invitation of Rabindranath Tagore at his academy at Bolpur to deliver lectures on the ancient scene of India. Hari Chand addresses himself to less popular and more technical problems. A Bengali scholar's contribution to the subject may also be mentioned in this connection,—"Kalidasa's Poetry and Mind," by Akhilachandar Chatterji. But it was reserved for Dr. Hillebrandt to give us a reconstructed life of the poet and a fine critique of his creations. The little book is not the last word on Kalidasa. But it is the latest and the most authoritative and will hold the field as such for a long time to come. It is curious that the aged scholar's style has acquired a ponderousness which contracts with his light and very popular "Essays on Ancient India."

G. K. N.

## SOUL OF INDIA IN REVOLT.

"Mahatma Gandhi, The World's Greatest Man", with an appreciation by Lajpat Rai, printed at the Karnatak Printing Press, Bombay, and published by the National Literature Publishing Company, Bombay. No. 4. Price Re. One.

This is a choice compilation of all the able sketches from the pens of numerous authors regarding Mahatma Gandhi, the Man and his Methods. Most of these sketches have appeared in the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle" and are weighty pronouncements by individuals, among whom are journalists and politicians of note and even clergymen. In fact the best appreciation is from a clergyman who from an American pulpit made the name of the Mahatma familiar to the Americans. The compiler has done well to collect all these appreciations and criticisms—for they are not all panegyrics—into one volume and to offer it to a grateful public.

We said all the sketches are not panegyrics because from beneath even the reverence displayed for the Mahatma as man, there is the lurking suspicion of the Mahatma's methods in every Westerner's pen. The politicians, statesmen, journalists and even the clergymen of the West can even now hardly believe that the Mahatma's methods can end in success—for these sceptics are men who still cling to their faith in the sword. And while the Mahatma's divine faith in conquest by love appears before their gaze they no doubt applaud that faith but they one and all hesitate before prophesying success for it. "If the Mahatma's non-violent methods should succeed", they seem to say in one breath, "it would be a grand thing, indeed for the world!" Oh, ye of little faith! little do ye understand the boundless faith that is in the millions of Indians to-day—even among those with not half your claims to education!

The book before us places before the world in a collected form all the available arguments of the saner part of mankind who by sheer force of logic of circumstances have been compelled to acknowledge the greatness of India's national and spiritual leader, whose soul, as one of the pen-pictures describes it, expresses "The Soul of India in Revolt." The book is well printed and got up and the grateful public will welcome it with all the enthusiasm with which the magic of Gandhi's name now inspires Indians. More than to his own countrymen, we recommend it to every honest Englishman who is justly proud of his race and the liberty-loving country to which he has the honour to belong.

## MARTYRS' MESSAGES.

"Message of the Martyrs. Foreword by S. Srinivasa Aiyangar. (Published by K. Kylas and Co., Triplicane, Madras, S. E.)

The book under review is the same lines as "The Pilgrims' March" brought out by Ganesh and Co. The messages of the leaders in gaols are sure guide to those who hoping against have not yet crossed the Rubicon. The Viceroy has by summary ignoring of the Malaviya Conference, has proved what the non-cooperators have always maintained, that the bureaucracy is past praying for. Nor need the imprisonment of their leaders cause any anxiety to the non-cooperators, for as Mr. Aiyangar says in his foreword, "For the first time in the history of our many national movements, we have come under the Empire of ideas that are independent of leaders and workers and that are absolutely true to our heredity and to its great inspiration."

## VIVIDHA DNYANA VISTAR

(JUBILEE VOLUMES.)

The "Vividhnyana Vistar" is the oldest Marathi magazine devoted to serious literature in Maharastra. It was founded by the late Mr. Ramchandra Bhikaji Gunjikar in the sixties of the last century. It has completed its fifty years of unbroken and growing service in the cause of Marathi literature. And in celebration of that memorable landmark—it is indeed memorable considering the life-history of many a journal and newspaper in India—it has published two volumes of verse and prose, respectively, to signalize the event.

During all these years, full of vicissitudes, as they have been, the policy of the editors has remained true to the purpose and aim of the original founder. In criticism, historical disquesitions, in serious essays on varied matters of social and political interest, the "Vistar" stands an easy first among its contemporaries. It claims the allegiance of the elect among Marathi prose and verse writers. Humorists, essayists, historians, critics, dramatists, poets, antiquarians, astronomers and miscellaneous writers in a host, have readily rendered them unstinted help to make the magazine "*a facile princeps*" in the Maharastra of to-day. And having rendered sterling service through a long span of years, it still remains fresh, young, vigorous and healthy in tone and outlook. It is progressive and yet knows what it is that really *conserves* progress. It welcomes light from all sides. In poetry it does not swear merely by the old, as the commemoration volume before us amply testifies. And it does not think that it ought to despise the old for that. All the poets in the collection before us belong to "the new *genre*." And among these names, you come across the best critics and appreciators of our old Marathi poets. It is beyond the scope of a newspaper critique to offer a lengthy disquisition on the matter and manner of the poetry it contains.

The prose volume also furnishes a very choice, varied and hearty fare. It includes the names of all those that count in the intellectual life of Maharastra. Every aspect of literary, art and every branch of literature is well represented here. We would specially commend for perusal, out of this large variety. The essays of Mr. Vaman Malhar Joshi, Mr. Kolhatkar, Mr. G. C. Bhate, of Mr. Apte and Prof. Kanetkar. The rest are all admirable contributions in their own way. We congratulate Rao Saheb R. S. Moramkar, the proprietor and editor of the "Vividhadnyana Vistar" for having hit upon the very best method of celebrating a jubilees, not "in cakes and ale", but with a "feast of reason and a flow of soul", that is sure to be perennial. We eagerly await the publication of the first volume that will complete the Jubilee series. "Vividhadynana Vistar" is now more than fifty years old. Let it show to the world, that it is *not* old, but to use the phrase of General Booth with a slight modification, it is fifty years young. It deserves to flourish and to continue ever new.

## INCREASED PRODUCTION.

"Increased Production", by E. Lipson, M.A. (Oxford University Press.)

The purpose of this useful little book is, assuming that the present industrial order will, however modified, continue to exist, to discuss how the workers can attain to a higher standard of life. The prime necessity is, as everyone sees, to increase production. There is no reason why it should not be indefinitely increased, for the earth is rich, and the labour of men abundantly able to produce wealth. It is all a matter of brains, of organisation, and above all of goodwill. But the object of increased production must be kept in view. The aim must not be the multiplication of things, or the enrichment of a few individuals, but the health and happiness of the whole community. The author shows that both labour and the employing class are responsible for the present clogging of the wheels of industry. The workers are dissatisfied and suspicious, and naturally resist the attempt to increase output and reduce cost, the first cost to come down being often their own wages. The employer has often no other idea than to cut wages and lengthen hours. No remedy can be found until both are able to take longer views, and combine to set industry on a satisfactory footing. If labour is to be efficient men must be fairly treated, and guaranteed conditions of life and employment that will fit them to do their best. On the other hand there is need for more efficiency in management, for a more general and more economical use of mechanical power in the workshop, for more cooperation in buying raw material, and more imagination in providing what will find a market. Science has to be harnessed in the service of industry much more effectually than has been the case hitherto. In a word, what is needed is more brains and more human sympathy. There is nothing new in the book, but the case is summed up with admirable lucidity and skill.


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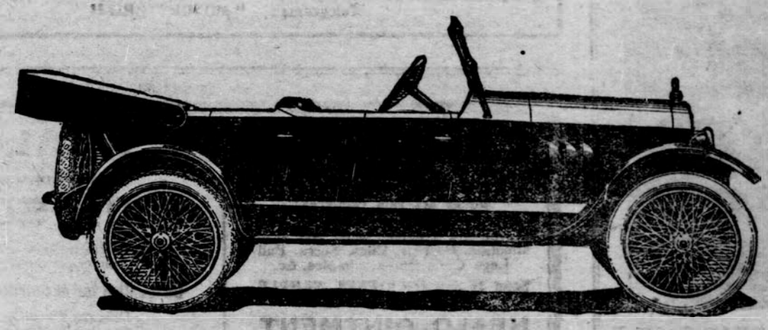

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